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Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, receives the Party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China

TELEGRAMS

✦ Marshal **Kim Il Sung**, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia, in reply to his message sent on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from Prince **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front, in reply to his message sent in connection with the fact that the Laotian Patriotic Army and the Laotian people won a great victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their Saigon lackeys in Southern Laos.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message from Lieutenant General **Hafez Al Assad**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, replying to his message of greetings sent on the independence day of Syria.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade **Ton Duc Thang**, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Comrade **Le Duan**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Comrade **Truong Chinh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and Comrade **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President **Choi Yong Kun** of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and **Huynh Tan Phat**, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to Prince **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message to **Anwar El Sadat**, President of the United Arab Republic, **Hafez Al Assad**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, and **Moammer El Gaddafy**, Prime Minister of the Libyan Arab Republic, on the decision by the United Arab Republic, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Libyan Arab Republic to form the Federation of Arab Republics.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message to Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Prince **Penn Nouth**, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Premier of the Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea, greeting the first anniversary of the establishment of the Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message to **Siaka Probyn Stevens**, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, greeting the 10th anniversary of the independence of Sierra Leone.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader, Receives Party and Government Delegation of People's Republic of China

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on July 13 the Party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China which was on a visit to our country to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Comrade Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council; deputy head of the delegation Comrade Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC and Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; members of the delegation Comrade Keng Piao, Member of the Central Committee of the CPC and Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the CPC; Comrade Pai Hsiang-kuo, Minister of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China; Comrade Li Yao-wen, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Han Chung-cheng, Vice-Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries; Comrade Li Yun-chuan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Also present there were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK, Secretary of the Party Central Committee and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Ho Dam, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Foreign Minister; and Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Vice-Director of a Department of the Party Central Committee.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, had a fraternal and friendly talk with the guests.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader, Gives Luncheon in Honour of Party and Government Delegation of People's Republic of China

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, gave on July 13 a luncheon in honour of the Party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China which was on a visit to our country to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Invited to the luncheon were head of the delegation Comrade Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council; deputy head of the delegation Comrade Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC and Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; members of the delegation Comrade Keng Piao, Member of the Central Committee of the CPC and Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the CPC; Comrade Pai Hsiang-kuo, Minister of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China; Comrade Li Yao-wen, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Han Chung-cheng, Vice-Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries; Comrade Li Yun-chuan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Also present there were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK, Secretary of the Party Central Committee and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Ho Dam, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Foreign Minister; and Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Vice-Director of a Department of the Party Central Committee.

The luncheon proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Tenth Anniversary of Conclusion of Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Solemnly Celebrated

The Korean people significantly marked the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of this treaty, a "Korean-Chinese friendship week" was observed between July 9 and 15 in our country. And during this week meetings, film shows and other functions were held to strengthen the militant friendship and unity sealed with blood between the peoples and armies of the two countries of Korea and China and support each other and strengthen solidarity in the common struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists.

On July 11, a Pyongyang city meeting was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China.

Respectfully placed in flowers on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, and a portrait of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great Leader of the Chinese people.

Present at the meeting together with a large number of working people were Comrades Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul, O Jin U, So Chol and Yang Hyong Sop, and Ministers of the Cabinet and other responsible functionaries of the Party and government organs and working people's organizations and generals of the Korean People's Army.

Invited to the meeting were head of the delegation Comrade Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, and deputy head of the delegation Comrade Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC and Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and the members of the Party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China which came to our country to attend celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Also invited there were staff members of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Pyongyang.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet.

The speaker quoted the words of the great Leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung: **"The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Korea and China is an embodiment of the unanimous desire of the peoples of the two countries to further strengthen the friendship sealed with blood between Korea and China and an expression of the firm determination of the peoples of the two countries to resolutely struggle to defend the gains of socialism from the aggression of the imperialists and saleguard peace,"** and pointed out:

In the past ten years this treaty has greatly contributed to developing the militant alliance and relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries onto a new high plane, smashing the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to ignite a new war, defending the security and revolutionary gains of the two countries from the encroachment of the enemy and preserving and consolidating peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Under the present situation this treaty is of greater importance, he said and fully laid bare and sternly condemned the aggression and war machinations in Asia of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, he stressed, must stop at once their criminal aggressive acts against the Korean and Chinese peoples and immediately get out of south Korea, Taiwan and all other parts of Asia where they set foot, taking along all their aggression troops and lethal weapons, and the Japanese militarism must give up their reckless ambition of reinvasion.

He quoted the words of the great Leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung: **"The reactionary forces going to ruin in human history always make desperate struggles against the revolutionary forces,"** and said that if the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, defying the repeated warnings of the Korean and Chinese peoples and other peace-loving peoples of Asia and the rest of the world, dare to start a new adventurous war, they will suffer a more shameful defeat and meet final doom.

He congratulated the Chinese people on their great victory won under the sagacious leadership of the Communist Party of China founded by the great Leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung and noted that the People's Republic of China today stands firm as a rock, as a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of Asia.

He said that after liberation from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, we Korean people under the wise leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have registered epochal progress in the revolution and construction and have converted the northern half of the Republic into an impregnable revolutionary base capable of thoroughly repelling any invasion of the enemy and

(Continued on Page 3)

Party and Govt. Delegation of People's Republic of China Visits Our Country

On July 10 a Party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China came to Pyongyang by special plane for a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation consisted of:

Head—Comrade Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council;

Deputy head—Comrade Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC and Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army;

Members—Comrade Keng Piao, Member of the Central Committee of the CPC and Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the CPC; Comrade Pai Hsiang-kuo, Minister of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China; Comrade Li Yao-wen, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Han Chung-cheng, Vice-Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries; Comrade Li Yun-chuan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Respectfully placed at the airport that day were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and a portrait of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great Leader of the Chinese people. Put up there were slogans bearing the words "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people!" and "Long live Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great Leader of the Chinese people!"

A huge crowd of people turned out to the airport carrying flags of the two countries, bunches of flowers and placards reading "Long live the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance!" "Warm welcome to the visit to our country of the Party and government delegation of China headed by Comrade Li Hsien-nien!" "Let us intensify the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle!" and "Down with the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique!"

The guests were met at the airport by Comrades Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul, O Jin U, So Chol and Yang Hyong Sop; Ministers of the Cabinet and other responsible cadres of the Party and government organs and working people's organizations and generals of the Korean People's Army.

The delegation was also met at the airport by its member Li Yun-chuan, Ambassador, and staff members, of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in our country.

Also on hand was Ho Chu-jo, Member of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the KPA and CPV side to the Military Armistice Commission.

On the same day, Comrade Kim Il received the Party and government delegation of the PRC which paid a courtesy call on him.

Comrade Kim Il had a friendly talk with the guests.

On July 11 the guests saw a performance given by the Ensemble of the Korean People's Army.

While in our country, the Chinese guests took part in various functions held on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Besides, the guests visited historic Mangyongdae and looked round the house where the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood. And they made an inspection tour of different places in and around Pyongyang.

The guests saw the mass display "Under the Banner of the Workers' Party" at the Moranbong Stadium on July 11.

The guests and all the spectators rose to their feet and warmly applauded the moment they saw a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and a portrait of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great Leader of the Chinese people, appearing on the background for the mass display.

The entire performers of the mass display sent up cheers of *manse* (hurrah) and sang the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and the song "The East Is Red" when the background for the mass display in the finale was adorned with the letters reading "Fatherly Marshal, may you enjoy a long life in good health!" and the Chinese characters reading "Comrade Mao Tsetung, we wish you good health and a long life."

On the same day, the Party and government delegation of China laid wreaths before the Monument to the Fallen Fighters of the People's Army, the Friendship Tower and the Liberation Monument in Pyongyang.

On July 14 the delegation paid a visit to Hamhung, an industrial city.

Comrades Pak Sung Chul and Yang Hyong Sop, and Li Man Sok, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Pak Jung Guk, Major General of the Korean People's Army, accompanied the guests.

The guests were warmly greeted at the railway station by Comrade Hyon Mu Gwang, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and Chief Secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK; Chairman Kim Se Bong of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, generals of the Korean People's Army and responsible functionaries of the local Party and government organs and working people's organizations.

Hamhung was bedecked in a festive attire to greet the goodwill mission of the fraternal Chinese people. More than 100,000 working people, youth and students in the city enthusiastically welcomed the guests along the 12-kilometre-long route stretching from the compound of the railway station.

That day a grand Hamhung city mass meeting was held at the Hamhung square in welcome of the Party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China.

The square was packed to overflowing with tens of thousands of people.

Respectfully put up in the centre of the square were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, and a portrait of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great Leader of the Chinese people, and flanked on either side were the panels bearing the slogans: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people!" and "Long live Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great Leader of the Chinese people!"

After the meeting was declared open, the band solemnly struck up the national anthem of the People's Republic of China and the Patriotic Song of our country.

At the meeting Comrade Hyon Mu Gwang made a welcoming speech first.

At the meeting a congratulatory banner was presented to Comrade Li Hsien-nien, head of the delegation, in the name of the Hamhung city mass meeting welcoming the Party and government delegation of China.

The congratulatory banner on which were embroidered a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, and a portrait of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great Leader of the Chinese people, bore the words: "Long live the militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, which have been brought into being by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great Leader of the Chinese people!"

Comrade Li Teh-sheng, deputy head of the delegation, delivered a speech amid the enthusiastic applause of the crowds.

After concluding his speech he conveyed to Comrade Hyon Mu Gwang a congratulatory banner for the Hamhung citizens in the name of the delegation.

The congratulatory banner bore the letters reading "To the heroic Korean people: the peoples of Korea and China will unite for good, fight together and win victory together."

The mass meeting closed with the playing of the *Internationale*.

That day the delegation inspected the Chollima Ryongsong Machine Plant and saw the combined performance given by the workers' art circles in Hamhung city.

That evening, the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

The Party and government delegation of China gave a banquet in Pyongyang on the evening of July 15 in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty and in return for the banquet given in its honour.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien, head of the delegation, and Comrade Kim Il made speeches at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere from start to finish.

The delegation left for home on July 16.

Warm Love of Comrade Supreme Commander for a Soldier

Pak Ji Sop

We Korean people today are living happily under the utmost, meticulous and warm care of the fatherly Premier.

There is not a single Korean who is not lavished care upon by him. But I have received from him greater and exceptionally more profound personal care and affection than anyone else up to date from the green age of 17.

The fatherly Leader had brought up me, who was a hired hand of a landlord in a remote village by the River Tuman-gang, into an able-bodied sapper squad leader by the time the Fatherland Liberation War broke out. When I got badly wounded while carrying out a combat mission, he, quite busy directing the work in the front and the rear to lead the army and people to the victory in the war, divided his time to receive me in person, anxious about the health of me, an ordinary soldier, and saw that I got treatment in safety.

Thanks to the warm affection of Premier Kim Il Sung I was reborn; under his constant care I have grown as a Labour Hero, and am now studying at the university with a great hope of serving the Party and the Leader more faithfully.

Whenever I think of this, I feel an irresistibly strong impulse to tell the whole world, aloud and proudly, about the care shown by the fatherly Premier.

* * *

It was at shut of day on February 22, 1952 when the motherland was in the crucible of the war.

That time, when I was doing some studying in my barrack, a commanding officer of my unit wanted me. Outside I saw a car.

"Comrade Ji Sop, Comrade Supreme Commander wants to see you. Get into the car quick."

"What?!"

When the cadre who was sent for me said this, I did not believe my ears.

(Was it possible that Comrade Supreme Commander sent a man for an unknown soldier?...)

The cadre was looking hard at me who was in bewilderment and said again: "Come on, quick... Comrade Supreme Commander waits for you...."

I climbed into the car.

The car glided along the highway over which dusk had fallen.

"Comrade Supreme Commander wants to see you. He knows that you cleared away singly nearly 30 bombs for the transport of war supplies to the front, suffering a serious wound, and came out of hospital before you completely recovered from the wound and removed again bombs at the risk of your life," the cadre said to me after a while. He made me think a great deal.

I had heard much about Comrade Supreme Commander's affection, broader than the ocean and warmer than the sun, for the soldiers and myself received his solicitude. My heart was too full for words at the thought that I would soon meet him. "Really happy you are," said the cadre who was looking at me overcome with emotion.

Unforgettable things of the past that had happened in the course of growing up in the bosom of Comrade Supreme Commander floated vividly before my eyes.

It was one very fine day late in the spring of 1949 that I had the honour to meet Premier Kim Il Sung for the first time.

We just started taking lunch in our cosy mess hall after the morning training, when a soldier on duty flew in full of joy saying: "General Kim Il Sung has come to our unit!"

"Who? The General?!"

I exclaimed in spite of myself and jumped to my feet. We, others and I, were all so much delighted and excited that we just did not know what to do.

In the meantime, the General, with a broad smile on his face, came into the mess hall.

The Premier acknowledged our greetings by raising his hand, and came up to the table at which we were eating, saying "Sit down and go on with your lunch." Running his loving eyes over us all at table, he asked us in detail about our life with paternal love: Whether or not it was hard for us to undergo the training, whether the meals served were to our taste and whether there was any inconvenience to us.

"We have nothing more to be desired," we replied in unison. The General said to the cadres, smiling:

"See that a meal is brought me so I can dine with these comrades."

(The General dines with us?!)

I could not but be greatly surprised. The Premier, though very busy with state affairs, gratefully came in person to see us soldiers. And he inquired cautiously about our dietary life with paternal affection and, not resting assured of it, he said that he would dine with us. How could we not be overcome with emotion?

The Premier came up to my table, seated himself right by me and kindly asked me what my name was and where my native place was.

I told him my name and said that my home was Kyonghung county, North Hamgyong Province. He further asked me if my parents were alive and whether I missed them.

I was so deeply moved by such meticulous care shown by Premier Kim Il Sung that I failed to give him a proper reply.

He said, to the cadres standing nearby that as the new young men might be sick for their home and miss their parents and brothers for some time after they joined the army, the commanders and veterans should love and take good care of the new men like their own parents and brothers so that they might fulfil their duty well.

"These comrades are fine comrades who all volunteered for military service to fight in defence of their country as young men of new Korea. You should guide well and take good care of them."

While the Premier was saying this, the officer on duty came with a bowlful of steamed rice and side dishes. Seeing that they were somewhat different from those soldiers were eating, the Premier lightly pushed them aside and demanded: **"Take them back and let me have just the same meal as these comrades are taking."**

The Premier tasted one by one the foods which were served again. He tried soup and side dishes. **"Red-pepper powder seems to be short of quantity. We Koreans like red pepper very much, don't we?"** he asked us.

At the Premier's words carrying the deep affection of a real father, I dropped my head, unable to keep back surging emotion.

The Premier dwelt on making us a variety of foods suited to our tastes. Then he rose to his feet, gently patted on the shoulder me whose head was down, saying: "You must be a fine soldier without fail, little boy!" and walked out slowly.

Together with my comrades-in-arms I shouted at the top of my voice "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" giving vent to irresistible emotion.

Our cheers of *manse* (hurrah) meant our pledge to repay his warm love with loyalty.

This was not all the Premier's personal care I had.

In October 1951, I was performing a single-handed mission near Chunghwa. One day I saw a fleet of vehicles loaded with ammunition was held up on a highway on account of the time bombs dropped by the enemy planes. The highway was the only transport route leading to the front line.

I thought that I had to let the cars get to the front as quickly as possible, not one of them suffering from mishap, and instantly began to carry the bombs away in my arms. On the previous night I removed nine time bombs, and was quite tired. That day, when I was about to stand up, the last nineteenth bomb in my arms, I fell down on the spot with exhaustion. I felt as if the dark sky and earth were spinning round.

At that moment came to my mind the Premier's words: "You must be a fine soldier without fail, little boy" and vividly floated before my eyes the features of the Premier who came into our mess hall with a broad smile on his face. Instantly new strength came to me without knowing myself and I jerked up the bomb into my arms, fetched it out of the highway. And I threw it away, hearing the horns of vehicles that were speeding to the fighting line. In a moment a thunder of explosion smote my ears and my body struck the earth heavily.

I got badly wounded. Thirteen splinters seared into my body.

I was brought to the Mangyongdae Hospital for treatment.

One day in hospital a strange old woman came to see me lying in bed.

"Are you called Pak Ji Sop?" she asked.

I said "yes" but wondered who she was.

"Let us take a walk together, if you feel a little better today," she said, supporting me by the shoulder.

Attracted by her love-carrying words and kind manners, I followed her out obediently but in bewilderment. At that time I felt as if I saw in a dream my mother at home.

The old woman took me to an ordinary farm house a little way off from the hospital.

When I followed her into a room, surprise nailed me to the spot. There was a cadre of my unit.

"Come in quick. You must have had trouble to come here in this cold weather." The grandfather of the house gladly greeted me and led me in by the hand.

"How are you now? You look very feeble."

"Come and sit down in this warm place."

The cadre from my unit and the whole family received me so warmly like their real son whom they saw after long separation that I was quite puzzled.

"Well, I've forgotten to tell. Comrade Ji Sop, this is the home of uncle of Comrade Supreme Commander! You must know you were taken here by his aunt and the old man is his uncle," the cadre of my unit said to me.

"You say what?!"

My heart was too full for me to offer proper greetings to them.

"Informed that you were in the Mangyongdae Hospital to heal the heavy wound you had while removing time bombs, Comrade Supreme Commander, worrying much about your health, instructed me to go to the home of his aunt at Mangyongdae and tell her to take good care of you. So I came here, and told her so. That was why she took you here."

At his words I was so deeply moved by the warm love of Comrade Supreme Commander who clouded with anxiety.

I told him that I had been wounded in the chest and abdomen, just as a child in the bosom of a benevolent father would do.

At this, he personally pulled down my trousers and wanted to have a look at other wounds. At that time

Concern for the health of a soldier

was worrying much about the health of me, a soldier who had done no more than his duty, that did come out of my mouth no words but: "Thank you very much."

When the Premier who had shown such meticulous solicitude for me while I was in hospital, was informed that I came out of the hospital before my full recovery and took part in a bomb-removing operation, he, worrying about me again, sent a car to see me himself, busy as he was.

Has there ever been in the world such a premier as our Premier who is so much concerned, worried and anxious about the health of an ordinary soldier!

My body burned hot with great emotion and stirring excitement.

The car reached the place where the Premier was, when I was lost in such recollection.

A while in the room of the aide-de-camp, I tried hard to calm my excitement. But my heartbeat only grew faster and faster with excitement at the thought that I would soon have the honour to meet the fatherly Premier.

In unabated excitement I followed the aide-de-camp into the room where Premier Kim Il Sung was. I applied a strain to my lame right leg not to worry him and saluted him with a hand saying:

"Comrade Supreme Commander!..."

"Oh, here comes Comrade Ji Sop! You are welcome."

Seeing that I was faltering in my report, choked with emotion, the Premier, smiling all over his face, laid down a red pencil in his hand and walked up to me at a quick pace. He warmly clasped my hands, and, my shoulder in his arm, praised me repeatedly: "Brave! You've fought well. You've fought very valiantly."

At that moment my heart was fit to burst and beat high and I could not give him any reply, with my face buried in the bosom of the merciful father Premier.

"Well, how are your wounds? Let me have a look at them."

"I am all right," I answered with difficulty and tried not to let him see my wounds lest he should get worried.

"Trying to make my mind easy? Never mind. Let me have a look at them.... It seems you got wounded in the right leg!" the Premier said, feeling my lame leg. He had already seen I was lame of the right leg. He pulled up the leg of my army trousers in person and took a close look at the wound.

"It has not healed up yet! It must be aching.... Where else have you got wounded?" he asked, his face I tightly gripped my trousers and did not let it go, feeling a flush of shyness like a little child. "Never mind. I want to know how serious your wounds are. Let me have a look," he demanded in a gentle voice full of the affection of a real father.

After taking a good look at my wounds, he sharply scolded: "Serious wounds they are. Why did you come out of the hospital without receiving further treatment?"

While the Premier, a benign father, was scolding, I could not keep back tears of rising emotion.

He thought something a while, and slowly stepped toward the chairs arm in arm with me.

He brought me to take a seat, himself sat by me but only gazed at a point in the map on the wall without a word.

The Premier kept silence quite a while. So I felt sorry, thinking he was giving a deep thought to an operational question that came across his mind.

At last the Premier looked at me and said: "You should go to a quiet place and receive medical treatment."

The Premier, oblivious of sleep, fed the dying campfire with twigs far into the night in the thick forests of Mt. Paekdu-san, to keep the fire alive for the health of anti-Japanese guerillas! He relaid blankets over guerillas one by one, when they kicked them aside in sleep! The Premier laid over a young guerilla even a sheet of blanket kept for his own use! The fatherly Leader wrote the names of the members of a detail operating far away on the 50 packs of powdered venison and had them kept intact till they came back! The fatherly Leader tended himself the guerillas suffering from infectious diseases even a doctor shrinks away from!

Given the direct warm love by the Premier, I did not know what to say and kept my seat in silence.

"This comrade should be taken good care of," the Premier said to his aide-de-camp standing by him and told me, putting his hand on my shoulder:

"Do not get impatient but receive proper medical treatment. The fight against the Yankee devils will not come to an end in a day or two.... We will have a great deal of work to do even after knocking down the Yankee brutes. We will have to rehabilitate destroyed factories and build town and country.... Indeed, we will have a plenty of work to do and will need a large number of personnel.

"So, you must, before everything else, recover your health as soon as possible. It is tantamount to beating down the Yankee devils."

(Comrade Supreme Commander, I will do my best to recover health and be your fine soldier.)

At that time, hearing the Premier's words I pledged myself.

That day the Premier issued even an instruction to fully meet a monetary need in my trip to the far-away hospital and during my stay there, saying time and again that I should be given good care so as not to have any trouble on my way to the hospital.

The fatherly Premier, though busy handling many a complex matter assuming the heavy responsibility for leading the army and people to victory in the grim war decisive of the destiny of the fatherland and the nation, found time to personally receive me, an ordinary soldier, and show so much concern for my health. Thinking of the warm love of the fatherly Premier, I parted with the Premier making up my mind to repay his great solicitude without fail.

Later on, thanks to the concern of Premier Kim Il Sung I received full medical treatment, recovered my health and got back to my unit. I buckled down to carrying out the combat mission again, with a burning desire to remain whole-heartedly loyal to the Leader even if my bone is ground to powder.

I removed at the risk of my life the time bombs which were dropped by the enemy almost every day.

One day I was badly wounded again, clearing away time bombs.

I got a bruise on the spine, the drumhead of my left ear was split and splinters were planted in many places of my body.

Under the warm care given by the army doctors, fighters faithful to the Leader, I won the battle against death again and left the hospital.

In December 1953 I became unable to continue military service and was demobbed as an honoured disabled soldier.

But I could never and did never quit my revolutionary post even a day. It was my unshakable determination to stick to my revolutionary post so as to repay the great solicitude of the Premier even a bit.

On my discharge from the army, I plunged into the work of the postwar rehabilitation and construction.

In 1959 I volunteered for a work in the Chihari-Pyongsan railway construction project.

At that time a Party functionary I met told me that the Premier had visited the Kilju Honoured Disabled Soldiers' Factory some time before and said to the honoured disabled soldiers there: **"...You should not overwork yourselves. You had better work to such an extent as to sharpen an appetite. The Party and Government can afford to have you idle. But, if a man has nothing to do but to idle away, he loses his appetite. So you must do some work but never overwork yourselves. You must work to such an extent as to excite an appetite."** And the Party functionary advised me to do an easier work.

The more deeply I felt the profound paternal affection of the Premier for us honoured disabled soldiers and his love for myself, the firmer determination took possession of me not to sit idle but to plunge into a more arduous work and devote myself solely for the Leader and thus prove myself worthy of his trust. And I went to work on the construction site despite his advice.

In accordance with the Premier's instructions on thinking boldly and acting boldly, I devised a new work method of tackling the most difficult task in the railway construction project, the task of shattering the seven peaks of the hill of 100,000 cubic metres at a time to fill up the punch bowl. And then I dismantled more then 200 unexploded bombs and obtained explosives from them to blow up the hill of 100,000 cubic metres. In this way I did my bit, though little, in finishing the project ahead of the set time.

That day when the last peak of the hill was blown up and huge masses of earth flew skywards and poured into the punch bowl, I, listening to the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" sung in chorus by the young builders as a manifestation of their loyalty to the Leader, looked at the distant sky in the direction of Pyongyang and said to myself: "Dear Premier, I am now well and doing as ever my bit like this at the site for socialist construction thanks to your favour."

On November 17, 1959 the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly conferred on me the title of Labour Hero, the highest honour to the citizens of the DPRK. It was more than I deserved, because I had done no more than my duty.

I attended the meeting of frontrankers in the domain of transport held in Pyongyang in March 1961. At that time I had the honour to meet the Premier for the third time.

Ten years flew by since I had that honour in the grim days of the war. How much eager I had been to see him all those years!

When the Premier appeared on the platform with a beaming smile on his face, I jumped to my feet as if to throw myself into his arms, overcome with irresistible emotion.

Together with all the other attendants of the meeting I shouted "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" at the top of my voice over and over again, unmindful of the tears of emotion streaming down my face.

Till the meeting was over I did not turn away my eyes from the platform where the Premier was.

After the meeting the Premier posed for a photograph together with its attendants. After that, the Premier rose from his seat and shook hands with those comrades in the front row one by one to congratulate them on their successes. At that time I was in the front row, and made up my mind to offer my greetings to him without fail.

But, when the Premier came up to me, a lump stood in my throat and words failed me.

Giving a warm grip to my hand, he recognized me and, gently smiling, asked me: "Are you all right?"

I was really at a loss what to say to the fatherly Premier who cared, before everything else, for my health, not forgetting me though ten years had drifted by.

With much difficulty I only said: "Yes!!"

Suddenly my body was all aglow with excitement and I had a ringing even in my sound ear, and failed to make out what his ensuing questions all meant.

Later on, I was told by comrades close by me that the Premier had then asked how many family members I had and if I did not have any inconvenience and inquired about many other things.

When the Premier walked up to other comrades, I felt it sorry for me not to give him a proper reply. After I came back from the meeting, carrying the rich cargo of the great love of the fatherly Premier, I worked to the best of my ability at the Chongjin-Rajin railway construction site.

A few days after I got back from the meeting there was another happy event for me. Learning that the Party committee wanted me urgently, I ran to its office.

"Comrade Ji Sop, the Premier has sent a gift to you!" said in an emotion-charged tone Comrade Party secretary, who got excited as never before, to me the moment I opened the door to enter the office.

"What?! You mean the Premier!"

I was rooted to the spot where I was. It was something far beyond my expectation and my body boiled over with a flood of joy in a flash.

My hands trembled when I took the package of gift from Comrade Party secretary. I stood still a while, not knowing what to do. Tears blurred my vision and I could only see the letters written neatly and legibly on the package —"To Labour Hero Comrade Pak Ji Sop."

There were *Jasam* and other tonics in the package of gift.

The Premier sent them to me for my health after seeing me at the place where he posed for a photograph together with the attendants of the meeting of frontrankers in the domain of transport.

Any father and mother who love their children so much could hardly show more meticulous and warmer affection than the Premier did.

"Thank you, dear Premier!" I said to myself with tears. The eyes of the Party secretary who turned to the window, too, were wet with tears.

I cannot relate here all the stories about the love Premier Kim Il Sung has given to me! So I would like to confine myself to telling what happened during the Fifth Congress of the Democratic Youth League of Korea in 1964.

At the time I went to Pyongyang to attend it. On the night before the Congress, a waitress knocked at the door of my room and said that a visitor wanted to see me.

(Who? Who on earth does want to see me at this very midnight so urgently?)

With such doubt I went to the room where my visitor was waiting. When I opened the door and got in, the visitor received me gladly and said:

"Well, I have brought with me the gift from Comrade Premier to you.

"Having learned that you are to attend the Congress, acquainting himself with how its preparative work was in progress, Comrade Premier told me to bring this hearing aid to you who are deaf of one ear. Use it tomorrow when you attend the Congress. Comrade Premier will be present there!"

When I heard his words a cadre came across my mind who had asked me why I had failed to give a proper answer to the Premier's questions at the place where the Premier posed for a photograph together with the attendants of the meeting of frontrankers in the domain of transport. At that time the Premier had heard me reply that I was deaf of one ear and had not forgotten it ever since then.

Such retrospection filled my breast with a flood of unbounded emotion. I only cried "Dear Premier!" in a choking voice and could say no more. True, at that time I could not find a proper word to express my thanks to the Premier for his so meticulous, profound and warm affection for me.

That night I was unable to sleep at all with the hearing aid in my bosom. My heart burned with a single desire to see the Premier as soon as possible and sleep would not come to me.

The next day I attended the Congress, with the hearing aid, the Premier's gift, in my ear, and directly received the historic teachings given by him to the Socialist Working Youth League.

I cannot relate here all the stories about the Premier's warm affection for me. Indeed, thanks to the deep, utmost love and care of the fatherly Premier I came back to life and have lived and am living.

His great love is not confined to me alone. Today our people all lead a happy life to their satisfaction under the greatest, profound care of the fatherly Premier.

That is why our people declare aloud and proudly to the whole world that they regard it as the greatest pride to live under the guidance of the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!

I cordially wish Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader and father of the 40 million Korean people, good health and a long life for the eternal prosperity of our fatherland, for national reunification and the great victory in the cause of communism and for the unbounded happiness of our people.

Era of Farming by Machines Brought by the Leader

Today in every rural village of our country, whether it is a plain or a mountainous area, tractors till the land and modern farm machines undertake the arduous labour in place of farmers.

Our peasants had to pull the plough and were bent due to such backbreaking toil in the past, but now they do farming with the help of machines and chemicals, gather in good harvest every year and enjoy a boundlessly happy life.

Under the radiant rays shed by the outstanding Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," our agriculture has, indeed, made a big stride in its mechanization.

With the powerful support of the mighty, *Juche*-based machine-building industry established by the Leader, farm-machine stations, the bases of rural mechanization, have been set up in each city and county of the country, and tractor-repairing centres and bases for production of modern trailing farm machines, accessory parts and medium- and small-size farm implements have also been solidly built up there.

The number of tractors serving the rural economy grew 3.5 times and that of lorries 7 times between 1961 and 1970. The variety of farm work done by machines increased from 11 to 47 and the total amount of mechanized work swelled 2.2 times in the same period.

All these successes gained in the mechanization of agriculture owe entirely to the wise guidance of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Leader has constantly shown deep care and solicitude to free our peasants from arduous labour.

He worked out a revolutionary agrarian programme and elaborated on a far-sighted plan for the solution to the rural question already in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and led the agrarian revolution as the first task of democratic reform to victory after the liberation. In April 1946 the Leader visited Oryong-ri, Mundok county, South Pyongan Province, met peasants there and had a talk with them.

Gazing at farm implements put aside on the plot which was ploughed just then, the Leader was wrapped in a deep thought for a while. He then told the peasants that though they were now engaged in farming with difficulty using cows and old-fashioned farm implements, a wonderful age would certainly come before long when machines do farming for them. In this way, he clearly indicated the bright future of the countryside which would enter an era of farming by machines.

In February 1950, four years later, the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that farm machine hire stations were set up in Jaeryong, Anju, Chongju, Ryongchon and Hamju for the first time in our country, thus blazing a new way for mechanization of our agriculture.

Further, even in the difficult conditions of the Fatherland Liberation War decisive of the destinies of the country and the nation, he, deeply concerned about the farm work of our peasants, acquainted himself in detail with their actual situation—how many draught animals there were in the countryside, what the amount of shortage of farm tools was, and so on. After that, he took measures to set up more farm machine hire stations and sent numerous tractors and trailing farm machines to the rural districts to make the peasants' work easier.

On the basis of a scrupulous analysis of the conditions created in the country and the countryside after the war, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth an original policy for carrying out the socialist transformation of the economic forms prior to the technical reconstruction of agriculture and brought the agricultural co-operativization to completion in a short space of time, and thus provided favourable conditions for the overall mechanization of agriculture.

The Leader who had been directing great attention to laying the material foundation for mechanization of agriculture called on the working class in Kiyang on October 10, 1958, right after the completion of agricultural co-operativization, and instructed them that tractors should be turned out at home in order to carry out the technical reconstruction of agriculture and lessen the laborious work of peasants.

About a month later, on November 4, the tractor "Chollima," the first of its kind in Korea, which was manufactured by our heroic working class in Kiyang in the spirit of self-reliance, rolled out of the assembly line.

Meanwhile, the first lorry "Sungri No. 58" was produced, which greatly lessened the toilsome work of our peasants.

A firmer material foundation was thus laid for pushing forward on a full scale the implementation of the lofty revolutionary task of liberating from arduous work once and for all our peasants freed from oppression and exploitation.

In November 1959, when the mechanization of agriculture was raised as an objective requirement of the social and economic development in our country and a material foundation was being laid for its realization, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, though pressed with state affairs, got acquainted minutely with the proceedings of mechanization of agriculture, personally giving on-the-spot guidance in various rural villages of South Hwanghae Province.

In this course he took a step to reorganize the farm machine hire stations into farm-machine stations, letting them assume direct responsibility for agricultural production as the base of the technical revolution in the countryside.

A month later, at the December 1959 Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee the Leader defined mechanization of agriculture as one of the primary tasks in 1960, a buffer period.

Through a detailed study and guidance of an object, the Leader gains a scientific insight into the conditions of the whole country and, on this basis, advances an original, sagacious policy. As regards the line of rural mechanization in our country, he said:

"We should adhere to the principles of gradually extending mechanization from the plain areas to the mountain regions, going over from mechanization of the most arduous and labour-consuming work to comprehensive mechanization step by step and correctly combining big machines with medium and small-sized ones, modern mechanization with small, simple mechanization." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. II, p. 311.)

This policy which was put forth on the basis of a scientific analysis of natural and geographical conditions, the characteristics of the land cultivation system and the level of industrial development in our country, was a wise policy which led mechanization of the rural economy along the shortest way.

In line with the policy set forth by the Leader, the state supplied large numbers of tractors and other modern farm machines to the plain areas where mechanization could be effected with relative easiness and rapidity, especially to such plain areas as South Pyongan and South Hwanghae Provinces with good irrigation facilities, which reap rich harvests.

Thanks to the solicitude shown by the Leader for mechanization of agriculture, in 1960 the number of the farm-machine stations nearly doubled as against 1956 and the total number of tractors working in the countryside increased 4.2 times and the area of the work done by them 10 times in the corresponding period.

Along with the supply of modern farm machines, great efforts were exerted to improve old-style farm implements and introduce animal-driven farm machines widely in all localities.

As a result, machines came to work efficiently in place of peasants, taking charge of arduous and laborious processes of work — ploughing, levelling, etc.

Having actively promoted mechanization in the plain areas, the fatherly Leader gave instructions to produce and supply many medium-sized tractors necessary for farming operations and various other kinds of work in the mountain regions and directed the work to effect mechanization everywhere irrespective of plain areas and mountain regions.

Our powerful heavy industry, particularly the machine-building industry, manufactured in a big way for the countryside various types of tractors and medium- and small-sized farm machines and trailing farm machines suited to the local conditions, and rural mechanization frontrankers and co-operative farmers unfolded a creative labour struggle, with the result that everywhere in the countryside mechanization was briskly pushed forward in farming, stockbreeding, carriage and all other work.

Under the great plan of the Leader to open up a new era of agricultural mechanization, more and more farm machines made their way to the countryside to undertake the work of our cooperative farmers.

The "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," a magnificent programme for socialist rural construction, made public by the outstanding Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, his teaching given at the National Meeting of Tractor Drivers held in 1964 and the new system of agricultural guidance created by him—these brought about a new historic turn in stepping up the mechanization of the rural economy.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country":

"Today, our country is in the stage of full-scale mechanization of agriculture. The task before us is to mechanize all farm work, from ploughing to harvesting and threshing, and accomplish the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture."

Keeping the programmatic teaching of the Leader deep in their hearts, all the rural mechanization frontrankers of the country rose as one with a burning resolve to carry out the grand plan of the Leader who showed deep concern for the earliest possible emancipation of the peasants from arduous work and providing a cultured life to them.

Thanks to the creative struggle unfolded by the mechanization team members, the scope of the work done by machines was extended at an incomparably high rate in such highland regions as Samsu and Kapsan, to say nothing of plain areas like Sukchon, Yonan and Paechon. Thus, machines came to the aid of our cooperative farmers in scores of kinds of farming operations from ploughing and haulage to levelling, sowing, weeding and spraying of agricultural chemicals and weed killers.

The fatherly Leader established a new, original system for operation of tractors in which the right to use them was handed over to cooperative farms, in view of the actual situation where the tractors serving the rural economy had sharply increased in number and they began to play a decisive role in agricultural production. Thus, he took an epochal step to utilize tractors more effectively so as to further speed up mechanization of all farming operations.

Always solicitous about liberating our peasants finally from arduous work and ensuring them a happier life, the Leader visited in person many rural villages where he, guiding agricultural production as a whole, created a model of communist method of farming to mechanize and chemicalize all processes of farming operations on an overall scale and gave constant guidance to generalize it.

The members of mechanization teams have energetically striven to introduce the great communist method of farming elaborated and worked out personally by the Leader; every year they readjusted more plots, widening the area of paddies directly sown to rice and raising the proportion of mechanization and chemicalization.

Now, 21 processes of work are mechanized in the paddies where rice is directly sown after watering and 28 processes of work in the paddies where rice is directly sown before watering. And chemical fertilizers and weed killers are applied timely and effectively. As a result, the co-operative farmers attained such a great success as gathering in over one ton more rice from each *chongbo* of the paddies than before, while working as easily as they merely do odd jobs for machines.

Thus, the historical task of eliminating the distinctions between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry, a task set forth in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," is being successfully carried out and farmers are being gradually freed from arduous labour in Chongsanri, Hwasong-ri and many other rural villages.

The introduction of comprehensive mechanization is being stepped up not only in the plain areas but also in the mountain regions and northern highland areas, and farming operations and other arduous and labour-consuming work including land construction are all undertaken by machines.

In accordance with the magnificent blueprint of the Six-Year Plan mapped out by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and along the broad avenue opened up by him in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," the technical revolution is going on forcefully and tens of thousands of tractors and lorries and numerous modern farm machines of various types are doing farm work for peasants in our socialist countryside today. To take the case of tractors, they perform 47 kinds of work.

According to the three major tasks of technical revolution set forth by the Leader with originality, the all-round mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture will be carried out in the Six-Year Plan period to drastically narrow down the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour.

In the new prospective plan period, our countryside will witness the readjustment of 200,000 *chongbo* of paddy and dry fields and the expansion of the area where comprehensive mechanization is introduced to more than 500,000 *chongbo* and receive a great number of tractors for paddies, small-sized tractors, tractors for slope, rice harvesters and various other farm machines, all suited to the natural-geographical and soil conditions and the method of crop distribution.

Then in the rural districts of our country the labour force expended per *chongbo* of paddies will be reduced to 60-80 man-days and that of dry fields to 20-30 man-days on an average, thus making a farmer cultivate five to six *chongbo* of paddies or eight to ten *chongbo* of dry fields at least.

In this way, the peasants of our country freed from exploitation and oppression will be emancipated completely from arduous labour in the near future.

Our farmers living in the era of agricultural mechanization opened up by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung work with an ever greater joy and continue their advance to introduce the communist method of farming with a still brighter hope.

Kang Du Chon

(Continued from Page 1)

are now firmly defending the eastern outpost of socialism.

The speaker said that the close cooperation and firm unity between the peoples of the two countries of Korea and China in the common struggle against the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and their henchmen and for the victory of the cause of socialism are a powerful factor in thoroughly checking the criminal moves of the enemy and guaranteeing peace in Asia. He declared:

The militant friendship and solidarity and the relations of comradely cooperation between the Korean and Chinese peoples, which were sealed with blood in the flame of the arduous revolutionary struggle and withstood the trials of history, will display increasingly greater vitality in all domains, not shaking in any storms and tempests, because they were personally forged and nurtured by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, and by Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great Leader of the Chinese people.

In the future, too, our people, the speaker said, will make all efforts to steadily strengthen and develop the militant friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Chinese people on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, true to the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Then a congratulatory banner in the name of the meeting was conveyed to Comrade Li Hsien-nien, head of the Party and government delegation of China, at the meeting.

The congratulatory banner bore the following inscription: "Long live the indestructible militant friendship and solidarity sealed with blood between the Korean and Chinese peoples!"

Then, Comrade Li Hsien-nien, head of the delegation, took the floor amid the enthusiastic applause of the attendants.

He said:

The conclusion of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was directed against the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war; it is in full accord with the fundamental interests of the two peoples as well as the revolutionary interests of the people of Asia and the whole world. At present, with the development of the situation in Asia and the world, the importance of the strengthening of unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples and great significance of the formation of the fraternal militant alliance between our two countries have become increasingly clear.

He exposed and condemned the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists who are expanding their aggressive acts against the Asian countries, and went on:

In accordance with the principle of proletarian internationalism, the Chinese people will fulfil unswervingly the treaty obligations and strengthen the militant alliance with the fraternal Korean people. If the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries dare to impose an aggressive war upon the peoples of the two countries, China and Korea, the Chinese people will take up arms without hesitation and fight once again shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people until the final victory.

Highly praising the great achievements the Korean people have attained in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great Leader Premier Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, he said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea always standing as firm as a rock at the eastern outpost in Asia is a solid and powerful bulwark against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

The Chinese people, he noted, resolutely support the just stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean government on the independent reunification of the fatherland and strongly support the south Korean people in their just struggle against the fascist rule by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the accomplishment of national reunification.

He referred to the great successes the Chinese people have registered in the revolution and construction under the leadership of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its Leader and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its Deputy Leader and said that the Chinese people will liberate Taiwan, their sacred territory, without fail.

Li Hsien-nien, head of the delegation, continued:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, said:

"The Korean people and the Chinese people have realised through their actual life that their struggles against imperialist aggression and for safeguarding the security of their countries and their revolutionary gains are closely linked up with each other."

The Chinese people have regarded and regard the Korean people's struggle as their own, the Korean people's difficulties as their own, and the Korean people's victories as their own.

The Chinese people's great Leader Chairman Mao said:

"The Chinese and Korean comrades should closely unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy."

Always following Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people will firmly unite with the Korean people, fight together and win victory together in the future common struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

After his speech, head of the delegation Li Hsien-nien, in the name of the Party and government delegation of China, conveyed to the Pyongyang city meeting a carefully-made embroidery which shows Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, and Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great Leader of the Chinese people, warmly shaking hands.

The meeting closed with the playing of the *Internationale*.

On the evening of July 10, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gave a banquet at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in honour of the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The banquet was addressed by Comrade Kim Il and Li Hsien-nien, head of the Chinese delegation.

The attendants of the banquet drank toasts to the unbreakable militant friendship and solidarity sealed in blood between the Korean and Chinese peoples, to the health and long life of the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and to the health of the great Leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung and the health of Comrade Lin Piao.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of militant friendship from beginning to end.

During the "Korean-Chinese friendship week," meetings were held in various parts of our country in honour of the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Respectfully placed on the platforms of meeting halls were portraits of the great Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and portraits of the great Leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung.

The Sinuiju city commemorative meeting was held on July 10 at the North Pyongan Provincial Song and Dance Theatre. Present at the meeting together with working people in the city were Chief Secretary Kim Byong Ryul of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Chairman Kim Chang Bok of the North Pyongan Provincial People's Committee and other responsible functionaries of the local Party and government organs and social organizations. Invited to the meeting were the members of the friendship delegation of Liaoning Province of China headed by Vice-Chairman Pai Chan of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee of China which paid a friendship visit to North Pyongan Province and the functionaries of the Chinese Railway Passenger Transport Office in Sinuiju.

Chairman Kim Chang Bok of the North Pyongan Provincial People's Committee and head of the Chinese delegation Pai Chan addressed the meeting.

At the meeting congratulatory banners were exchanged between the attendants of the meeting and the friendship delegation of Liaoning Province.

Similar meetings were held at Hyesan, Kanggye, Sariwon and many other cities. Invited to the commemorative meeting held in Hyesan, Ryanggang Province, were the members of the friendship delegation of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee of the People's Republic of China headed by Chang Ying, Vice-Chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee of the People's Republic of China and Political Commissar of the Kirin Provincial Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, which visited Ryanggang Province on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

There were friendship gatherings also at factories, enterprises, cooperative farms, schools and units of the Korean People's Army in honour of the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

A friendship gathering was held at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Han Yong Ok belongs. Invited to this gathering were Comrade Ho Chu-jo, Member of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the KPA and CPV side to the Military Armistice Commission, and the members of the Liaison Bureau of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

At the gathering Comrade Han Yong Ok and Comrade Ho Chu-jo made speeches.

The "Korean-Chinese friendship week" made a great contribution to further cementing traditional friendship and solidarity sealed in blood between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

The Work Now in Full Swing to Provide All Farm Houses with Water Service

In his report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the task of providing the countryside with water service, as one of the means of eliminating the difference between the urban and rural inhabitants in living conditions.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"The countryside must be provided with water service which is of great importance for better living conditions of the rural population."

The Leader freed our peasants from all sorts of shackles of the old society and trained them to become the fine socialist agricultural working people. He has now mapped out a far-reaching plan to provide all farm houses with even water service, solicitous about the life of peasants day and night lest any inconvenience should be caused, and the working people in our country have turned out as one in the struggle to carry it into practice.

Intent on carrying through the line of providing water service, a line laid down by the fatherly Leader, they are laying water pipes preferentially in the areas where there is a little water and its quality is undesirable, and in the farms and villages where the people have to go out quite far for drinking water. The working people strive hard to provide all farms and villages with water service in a few years to come.

Thanks to their fruitful labour struggle, water towers have sprung up in many farm villages and waterworks been installed in farm houses.

In the village Ripsok, Mundok county, South Pyongan Province where the undesirable quality of water was said to have made human habitation impossible in pre-liberation days, water is purified through purifiers. Besides water source has been tapped and conduits have been built. As a result, purified, sterilized limpid water is always available in the village at present.

Water has now been laid on in the remote mountainous area in Kangwon Province where villagers had to cross a pass to draw water, in the farms and villages in plains where people had to depend on nature in water supply and even in the highlands where even grass failed to grow for lack of water.

The fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, looking closely after the life of our agricultural working people, worked out a long time ago the great plan so that all farm houses might have water laid on, and organized and mobilized the people in the struggle for its fulfilment. The fatherly Leader personally visited localities to designate even the places where to install pumping equipment.

Osudok is situated on a plateau 800 metres above the sea-level in the northern tip of our country. The quality of water there was so bad that it was a root-cause of the misfortunes and sufferings of the villagers.

Shortage of water and its bad quality caused an endemic disease.

If water had been lifted from the River Amnok-gang and purified, the question of water would have been solved. But no one dared to think of it. It was no easy job to pump water 500 metres high over a vertical cliff.

Concerned more about a slightest trouble of the people than about his own, the fatherly Leader personally visited Osudok and took measures to supply the villagers with clear water.

A colossal amount of fund and much manpower were spent for the sake of the inhabitants of no more than 200 households.

This was how the people in the plateau, too, came to be supplied with fresh limpid water under the wise guidance of the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who sees to it that any difficult tasks are carried out with credit to bring happiness to the people.

Hydrants installed here and there in Osudok gush out purified clear water symbolic of the Leader's warm love for the peasants.

In our countryside provided with water service the people enjoy the same benefit of modern industry as town dwellers in the question of drinking water. Such practice as rural women fetch water with difficulty has been brought to an end once and for all and the rural dwellers have become able to live in a more hygienic and cultured way.

The introduction of water service is much conducive to promotion of the people's health, too.

The working people in the domain of water supply are now doing their best to hasten the day when all the houses will be provided with water service in our countryside, be it plains or mountain areas, where our peasants under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are enjoying a cultured life free from any worries about food, clothing and housing.

Pak Du Sun

Chollima Riders—Creators of New Speed

Today, under the direct guidance given and meticulous care shown by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution, the Chollima workteam movement in our country displays great vitality as a powerful propelling force of socialist construction.

The proud ranks of Chollima workteams include the twice Chollima Pak Myong Jun-led workteam at the second youth engine shop of the August 8th Factory.

Through an extensive technical innovation drive, this workteam successfully carried out its assignments for the year's national economy plan on January 11 and the tasks for the first two years of the Six-Year Plan at the end of February.

The Chollima riders of this workteam take ten steps forward when others do one step and they make a hundred steps ahead when others take ten steps. Not content with this, they are now vigorously marching forward in the spirit of Chollima with a firm resolve to fulfil by April 15 next year two times as much quotas as envisaged in the Six-Year Plan.

At the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, saying that the Chollima movement is the decisive guarantee for successful building of socialism, defined this movement as the general line of our Party in socialist construction and has given systematic guidance and shown profound care for the further expansion and development of the Chollima workteam movement as a deepened and developed form of the Chollima movement. He convened the national meeting of frontrankers of the Chollima workteam movement on two occasions. Thus he not only indicated the orientation and ways for further deepening and developing the Chollima workteam movement but also led this movement onto a higher stage.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"When all people ride Chollima and more and more heroes emerge from among the working people, it is better. Then collectivism and mass heroism will be further displayed."

Wholeheartedly upholding the teaching of the fatherly Leader, the members of the Pak Myong Jun-led workteam unfolded a collective technical innovation drive with redoubled vigour.

Under the motto "One for all and all for one," the workteam mates have striven to present more than one new technical innovation proposal each, helping and pulling each other along.

Conscious of the great pride in living in the era of mechanization and automation opened up by the Leader and the high honour of being the shock brigade in the technical revolution, the Chollima riders of the workteam have introduced scores of technical innovation proposals into production in recent period alone.

As a result, they manufactured a latest-type automatic grinding machine capable of replacing seven previously used machines and turned out a number of single-purpose apparatuses 40 times more efficient than before.

Their work became easier and the output rose markedly.

Such technical innovations provided them with the possibility of finishing by September 9 the assignments devolving upon them during the Six-Year Plan.

Keeping deep in their hearts the instruction of the Leader that no one can move even a step forward without effecting technical innovation steadily at any time and any place, the Chollima riders of the workteam have applied technical innovation proposals three times more than what they scheduled at the beginning of this year.

Infinitely loyal to the Leader, they have gone over to the "One-teammate-introduces-one-technical-innovation-proposal-every-month movement" to effect all-round automation.

Those Chollima workteams which create world-startling miracles and innovations and race against time are sharply increasing in number in our country today.

Between 1961 and 1968 the number of Chollima workteams swelled by 190 on the monthly average, and from 1969 their ranks showed a faster growth.

The three years following 1969 witnessed the emergence of 419 Chollima workteams on an average per month.

Our Chollima riders are further deepening and developing the Chollima workteam movement, while intensifying work with men, work with equipment and materials and work with book.

Today when the three major tasks of the technical revolution have come to the fore, the Chollima riders are settling with success the knotty problems arising in the development of technology and creating new Chollima speed everywhere through their vigorous collective technical innovation movement under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance.

Thanks to their vanguard role the Seven-Year Plan was successfully fulfilled and the splendid completion of the current Six-Year Plan is being further hastened in our country.

Pak Ju Sol

Our Line of Independent, Peaceful National Reunification —Most Fair and Reasonable Line

In his report on the work of the Central Committee to the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught as follows:

"To reunify the divided fatherland is the greatest national task for the entire Korean people at the present stage and the most pressing task the solution of which brooks not a moment's delay."

The territorial partition and national split, which have lasted for more than 25 years due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea, have not only spelled really unbearable miseries and calamities to the south Korean people languishing under the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists, but also brought great national misfortunes to the entire Korean people and placed a serious obstacle in the way of the co-ordinated development of Korean society as a whole.

The gap of the north and the south in all spheres, political, economic and cultural, is growing day by day and the national community of our people formed through a long history is fading away gradually.

The territorial bisection has rendered it impossible to mobilize and utilize in a co-ordinated way the country's wealth and the people's wisdom and talents for the prosperity of the country.

Today war danger is increasing in our country, south Korea reduced to a complete colony of U.S. imperialism is exposed even to the danger of being converted into a complete colony of Japanese militarism and a more serious obstacle has been put in the way of national reunification due to the war provocation schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists which have become more foolhardy through their collusion and conspiracy particularly in recent years and due to the traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their dual stooge.

The only way to end all these national calamities of our people and cope with the prevailing grave situation is to attain the reunification of the country.

National reunification is the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and an urgent, supreme national task the fulfilment of which brooks no further delay.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the wise guidance of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the most correct line of national reunification and have made consistent, sincere efforts for its implementation.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The basic line of national reunification maintained all along by the Government of our Republic is to reunify the north and south by the Korean people themselves independently on democratic principles without any interference of outside forces following the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea. This proposal of ours on peaceful reunification is most fair and realistic proposal acceptable to all." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 84.)

The basic line of national reunification laid down by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the most revolutionary line based on his great *Juche* idea and his firm anti-imperialist stand; it is the most scientific and realistic line built on the situation prevailing in our country. And it is the most fair line that reflects the genuine national interests of the entire Korean people and their unanimous desire.

The basic stand underlying the line of national reunification charted by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is to make the U.S. imperialist aggressor army withdraw from south Korea before anything else and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country independently by the Korean people themselves without interference of any outside forces.

The split of our country is an artificial one caused entirely by the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their aggressive policy. Therefore, for national reunification it is necessary, first of all, to make the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, the author of the split, pull out of south Korea. This is the prerequisite to national reunification.

The south Korean people can neither exercise sovereignty nor freely express their will and peaceful reunification of the country cannot be achieved as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressor army remains in south Korea.

The question of reunification of our country is our nation's internal affair of terminating the territorial partition and national split imposed by the foreign aggressors and restoring the political, economic and cultural ties between the north and the south. It is an inviolable right of our people to settle the internal affair of the nation in accordance with their own will. No outside forces can meddle in the question of national reunification—the internal affair of our nation. Any attempt to solve the question of national reunification in reliance on outside forces is a traitorous act of placing the whole of Korea under the control of the foreign aggressors.

Our people are fully capable of solving their national problem by themselves.

There are for our people the wise guidance of the genius Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and great exploits performed and experiences gained in the course of winning victory in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and unfolded under the personal guidance of the Leader and of beating off the brigandish armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists and converting the northern half of the country into a powerful, independent socialist industrial state under his leadership in the years after liberation.

Another basic stand underlying the national reunification line of our Party and the Government of our Republic set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is to attain the peaceful national reunification on democratic principles that ensure fully the people in north and south Korea the freedom of expression of will.

National reunification means establishing a unified central government and one social and political system in our country.

This question can be successfully solved only in accordance with the general will of the entire people in north and south Korea expressed on democratic principles, and not by the means of one party forcing its will on the other side.

Our Party and the Government of our Reoublic maintain that a unified central government should be established through the general elections which are to be held throughout north and south Korea on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot without interference of any outside forces, provided that the U.S. imperialists are driven out of south Korea and that the democratization of the south Korean society is effected, the people of all walks of life are granted the democratic rights and freedoms of speech, the press, association, assembly, demonstration and strike, all the political prisoners who have been arrested and imprisoned for having demanded peaceful national reunification are set free and freedom of political activity is fully guaranteed to political parties, social organizations and individual personages in all parts of north and south Korea.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic put forward the fair line of national reunification acceptable to all and have exerted every possible effort to carry it into practice ever since the first day of the split of the country.

Taking into consideration the actual conditions in which the split by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys puts many difficulties in the way of national reunification and renders the reunification question complex, our Party and the Government of our Republic have advanced time and again reasonable and realistic proposals for taking, even before the accomplishment of the complete reunification, measures to alleviate even a little the national calamities resulting from the division of the country and restore the severed ties between the north and the south and thus gradually approach to complete reunification.

Such measures include the respective reduction of the armed forces of north and south Korea to 100,000 or less following the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, the conclusion of an agreement between the north and the south on refraining from resorting to force of arms against each other, the abrogation of the "south Korea-U.S. mutual defence pact" and the "south Korea-Japan treaty" and other treacherous and shackling treaties the south Korean puppet clique concluded with foreign countries in contravention of the national interests, the interchange and mutual cooperation in the domains of economy, culture, science, art and sports, mutual visit of personages and correspondence between the north and south, etc.

Furthermore, the Government of the Republic has time and again proposed to introduce a confederation of north and south Korea as a transitional step, if the south Korean authorities cannot accept for this or that reason our proposal to hold the free north-south general elections right now. The proposed confederation envisages the setting up of a supreme national committee composed of the representatives of north and south Korea mainly for co-ordinating the economic and cultural development of north and south Korea and for promoting mutual cooperation and interchange between them for the common interests of the nation, while retaining the existing political systems in north and south Korea for the time being.

The Government of the Republic proposed many times the convocation of a north-south political consultative meeting to discuss such immediate tasks of the nation and find a solution to the question of national reunification.

The basic line of national reunification followed by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic and all their reasonable proposals and sincere efforts for its materialization have commanded the unqualified support of the unbiased public opinion of the whole world, to say nothing of the entire Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, however, have rejected all these proposals of ours for no reason and each time answered them with aggressive provocations and nefarious manoeuvres to split the nation.

The U.S. imperialists have clamoured for the "UN-supervised elections" in an attempt to cover up their splitting machinations and policies of aggression and war in Korea.

The "UN-supervised elections" are but an aggressive slogan the U.S. imperialists cry to attain under the UN signboard their ambition of aggression on the northern half which they failed to realize in the Korean war. The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, a pack of faithful dogs of the U.S. imperialists, actively following their master in the criminal manoeuvres, prattle that the reunification of Korea must always be a "reunification by prevailing over communism" and that it is necessary to "foster strength" for the purpose. This is a fantastic daydream and a whole lot of nonsense of the stupid. The people in the northern half of the Republic, on basis of the communist idea and under the banner of communism, have built a sovereign, independent state, rich and strong, and created their new happy life. The communist idea has already gripped firmly the hearts of our people and turned into a great indestructible material force. The people in south Korea, too, are carrying on a vigorous struggle, infinitely revering the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, for reunifying the country at the earliest possible date and living a happy life in his tender bosom. Nevertheless, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are raving about "reunification by prevailing over communism." This is, in fact, to reject reunification and leave south Korea for ever in the hands of U.S. imperialism as its colony. As for the so-called "peaceful reunification programme" advertised of late by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, it is a tricky political propaganda, pure and simple. The traitorous clique which severely punish anyone in south Korea who says even a word about peaceful reunification, on the charge of "violation of the state policy," jabber about the "peaceful reunification programme" all of a sudden. This is aimed at dampening the ever-mounting aspiration of the south Korean people to independent, peaceful reunification, covering up their traitorous acts and diverting elsewhere the attention of the world people who support the national reunification programme of our Party and the Government of our Republic.

Blabbing about the nonexistent "threat of southward invasion," U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are madly making preparations for another war of aggression against the northern half of the Republic. At present the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, imploring for the continued occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists, are ushering into south Korea even the aggressor forces of Japanese militarism, and are selling off their fellow countrymen to foreign countries as slaves.

All these facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are the sworn enemy of our people who long for national reunification.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, pointed out:

"The peaceful reunification of the country is utterly unthinkable so long as the U.S. imperialist aggression army and the present puppets are left alone in south Korea.

"For the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification, it is essential to chase out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the main obstacle to the reunification of our fatherland, from south Korea and liquidate their colonial rule, overthrow the present military fascist dictatorship and win the victory of the revolution." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," p. 94.)

The question of reunification of our country is not a question of merely reunifying the territory and restoring the national ties but a question of regaining south Korea, part of our territory, from the U.S. imperialist aggressors, freeing the south Korean people from the yoke of colonial rule by the enemy and achieving the complete reunification and independence of the country.

Since the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the chieftain of world imperialism, are making desperate efforts to maintain their colonial rule over south Korea by resorting to brutal military fascist dictatorship, national reunification can be realized only through a resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism and its puppets.

Our line of peaceful national reunification does not rule out the struggle against the U.S. imperialists; it has nothing in common with any "compromise" with the enemy of the nation or with the "theory" on what is called "peaceful transition" of social system.

The line of peaceful national reunification followed by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic is to reunify the country independently on democratic principles by the joint efforts of the socialist forces in the northern half of the Republic and the patriotic democratic forces in south Korea after the people seize power by carrying out the revolution in south Korea, driving out U.S. imperialism, liquidating its colonial rule and overthrowing the Pak Jung Hi military fascist dictatorship.

The most important task confronting our people to force U.S. imperialism out of south Korea and attain national reunification is to guarantee the overwhelming preponderance of the revolutionary forces over the counter-revolutionary forces.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, taught as follows:

"We can say that the reunification of Korea and the attainment of the Korean people's cause of national liberation depend, in the final analysis, on the preparation of the three revolutionary forces. They are, firstly, the socialist forces of north Korea, secondly, the revolutionary forces of south Korea and thirdly, the international revolutionary forces." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," p. 100.)

The line elucidated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a scientific strategic line which decisively weakens the U.S. imperialists' foothold for aggression and firmly guarantees the independent, peaceful reunification of our country by maturing the subjective and objective conditions of the revolution.

National reunification is the common national task of the entire people in north and south Korea. The most important thing, therefore, is to further reinforce our internal revolutionary forces by building up solidly the socialist forces in the northern half of the Republic politically, economically and militarily and by expanding and strengthening the revolutionary forces in south Korea.

The struggle of our people to drive out U.S. imperialism from south Korea and reunify the country is a link in the whole chain of the world-wide anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and is closely linked with it. Hence, the Korean people strive in every way to expand the international revolutionary forces and strengthen the militant solidarity and unity with them in order to expedite national reunification.

As seen above, the independent, peaceful national reunification line of our Party and the Government of our Republic put forth by the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, is the most fair, realistic, reasonable and revolutionary line and is a beacon fire and an invincible banner, which lights up the path to be followed by the entire Korean people who are sincerely desirous of the reunification of the country and the nation.

This line is also a revolutionary one which contributes to accelerating the development of the international anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and to consolidating peace in Asia and the rest of the world by cutting off the life line of the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world imperialism, and striking a sledge-hammer blow at them in our country, one of the fronts where the fiercest fight against imperialism is now on.

The Korean people enjoy the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of the revolution, and follow the great line of national reunification charted by him. The Korean people, therefore, will surely accomplish splendidly the cause of independent, peaceful reunification of the country in the near future after chasing out U.S. imperialism from south Korea.

Li Jip

Pyongyang City Mass Meeting Held to Expose and Denounce Bestialities of U.S. Imperialist Aggression Troops against South Korean People

A Pyongyang city mass meeting was held on the evening of July 13 at the Moranbong Theatre to expose and denounce the bestialities of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops against the south Korean people.

Respectfully placed in flowers on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people. The portrait was flanked by the big national flags of the Republic.

Present at the meeting together with working people in the city were Li Guk Ro, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front and Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Choe Won Taek, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front; Chon Chang Chol, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions; and other responsible functionaries of Party and government organs and social organizations and rectors of higher educational institutions in the city.

The meeting place shook with the shouts of the attendants pungently condemning the U.S. imperialists, murderous blood-suckers: "We vehemently denounce the U.S. imperialist aggression troops' bestialities against the south Korean people!" "Inflict a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold revenge upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique!" and "U.S. imperialist aggressors, get out of south Korea at once!"

The meeting was addressed by Chon Chang Chol, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

He pointed out that on July 9, over 80 rascals of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops stationed in Pyongtaek, Kyonggi Province, assaulted guiltless people in Anjong-ri, Paengsong sub-county, Pyongtaek county, and stabbed and clubbed them, inflicting heavy wounds on more than 90 of them and critically wounding 7 of them and, following this diabolical atrocity, four rascals of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops assaulted in a group guiltless inhabitants in Paju county, Kyonggi Province, and committed the hair-raising atrocity of brutally killing with a knife a certain Kim who was trying to stop their outrage. He bitterly condemned these atrocities with surging national indignation.

Saying that the group assault of the beasts of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops on civilians in Anjong-ri is an extension of all sorts of brutal atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist wolves in south Korea and their concentric expression, the speaker fully exposed the unpardonable atrocities perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors against guiltless civilians from the first day of their occupation of south Korea.

The speaker quoted the following words of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people:

"Engels once called the British army the most brutal army. During the Second World War, the German fascist army outdid the British army in its savagery. No human brains could ever imagine more diabolical and more horrible barbarities than those committed by the Hitlerite villains at that time.

"But in Korea, the Yankees surpassed by far the Hitlerites."

The speaker branded U.S. imperialism as the most truculent barbarian, dirty blood-sucker, incarnation of human butchery and ferocious cannibal.

We cannot but direct attention to the ever more intensified atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in south Korea synchronizing with the still more undisguised manoeuvrings for aggression and war provocation of U.S. imperialism since the fabrication of the "third-term election" of traitor Pak Jung Hi as puppet president, he stressed.

The speaker noted that of late the U.S. imperialists, frantic in the manoeuvres for aggression and war provocation in Korea under the signboard of the so-called "Nixon doctrine," are further intensifying criminal atrocities against the south Korean people, while inveigling even the revived Japanese militarists in their manoeuvres and brutally suppressing all the social and political forces of south Korea which are an obstacle to the execution of their policy of war.

The speaker also denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits, the faithful dual stooges of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and traitors for all ages, for faithfully executing the U.S. imperialist policy of war and actively vindicating and encouraging the criminal atrocities of the scoundrels.

Referring to the fact that more than 2,000 people in Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, thronged a U.S. imperialist aggression army unit on July 10 and staged a fierce anti-U.S. demonstration, the speaker stressed: This anti-U.S. struggle is an eruption of their pent-up resentment against the U.S. imperialists and a just patriotic struggle against the colonial fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and for defending national dignity.

Pointing in detail to the unabated anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle powerfully waged by the south Korean people, he, in the name of the entire people in the northern half of the Republic, extended warm compatriotic support and encouragement to the struggle of the people in Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, and the entire south Korean people.

He quoted the teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"Without driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces from south Korea and overthrowing their colonial rule, the south Korean people cannot free themselves from colonial slavery, nor can the reunification of our country be attained."

The speaker stressed:

The righteous struggle of the south Korean people who are firmly armed with the immortal *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and are fighting more vigorously along the road indicated by the Leader, rallied close around him, will surely be crowned with a shining, final victory.

The meeting was also addressed by representatives of workers, agricultural working people, women, and student youth.

The faces of the attendants registered the firm determination of the people of north and south Korea to join strength and sweep away the U.S. imperialist wolves, the sworn enemy, and their stooges from this land to the last man and pay off over 100 year-old scores of blood of our people.

Pyongyang city mass meeting exposing and denouncing bestial atrocities of U.S. imperialist aggression troops against south Korean people

Crimes of Arch-Traitor Pak Jung Hi

Quisling Engrossed in Irregularities and Corruption

Pak Jung Hi, traitor to the nation and cat's paw of U.S. imperialism, who staged the puppet "presidential election" farce under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism and cooked up his "return" through barbarous terrorist repression and murder and all sorts of fraudulence, swindle and tricks has been foolishly attempting of late to hoodwink the people of the world, raving that he will "root out irregularities and corruption."

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"It is the handful of landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats who support and follow the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement in south Korea... Under the aegis of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, they suppress and exploit the people, wield power and wallow in luxury at the cost of the interests of the fatherland and the nation." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 389.)

The quisling Pak Jung Hi is a villainous criminal who has been engrossed in irregularities and corruption using all available means and methods from the very moment when he usurped the puppet "power" at the point of the bayonet under U.S. imperialist wirepulling in order to wield power and wallow in luxury through his country-selling treacherous acts.

As soon as he seized the puppet power, the quisling and puppet Pak Jung Hi, croaking about "probity" and "innocence" ostensibly, organized a "group for investigation of illicit money-making" and struck bargains with illegal wealth hoarders to receive a huge amount of bribes from them. Not only that. Immediately after the military coup, the traitor Pak Jung Hi had his followers—military gangsters of the "flag rank"—transferred to the "highest posts" of over 20 "state-run enterprises." Besides, he allotted over 60 military gangsters to such important posts as company "presidents" or "directors" of other business world and pocketed a fabulous amount of money through them.

The "four big scandals" case which is already widely known to the world, and many other cases of irregularity and swindle including the "three powder (flour, cement and sugar—Ed.) profiteering case," the "saccharine smuggling case," the "cultural goods smuggling case," the "tree theft scandal on Mt. Chiri-san," the "graft case in the Office of Railway," the "graft case in the Office of Labour," and the "corruption scandal of the mayor of Pusan city"—all this shows well what a vicious impostor the traitor Pak Jung Hi is.

Moreover, the quisling Pak Jung Hi who stops at nothing to feather his own nest has gone the length of trading off cultural relics to the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists.

These days, this blood-sucker has been committing without compunction thrice-cursed crimes of selling abroad even eyeballs of the dead and the internal organs of embryos.

As seen above, the traitor Pak Jung Hi is the nefarious traitor for all ages and the ringleader of those accustomed to irregularities and corruption, who unhesitatingly perpetrates any vicious criminal act in hot pursuance of his personal comfort and pleasure.

Such crimes of the quisling Pak Jung Hi indelible down through generations are prevalent like an epidemic within the puppet ruling circles and infernal practices of irregularity and corruption are being perpetrated in succession.

Even according to the extremely curtailed figure announced by the Pak Jung Hi clique, in 1968 the number of those public officials who committed irregularities and corruption totalled more than 8,500, or three times over 1961 and in nine months of 1969 alone the figure exceeded 7,000.

A university professor in Seoul, therefore, said that "irregularities and corruption of the present power have become bigger, systematic and organized" and added that "it is time for a major surgical operation." This speaks well of how much the puppet bandits indulge in irregularities and corruption.

After he took the reins of the puppet regime and started wallowing in irregularities and corruption, Pak Jung Hi, the boss of the military gang, frequented the "special high-class secret restaurant" almost every day to squander hundreds of thousands of won of money for sprees.

There is more to it than that. Each time he staged puppet "presidential election" farce upon the instruction of U.S. imperialism, this puppet traitor chucked away tens of billion won of "political funds," the money he had squeezed from the people for the fabrication of his "return."

At the time of the puppet "presidential election" in 1967 the rascal Pak Jung Hi squandered 10,000,000,000 won of money to bribe the "electors." And at the time when he rigged up the "constitutional amendment for the third-term election" in 1969 he frittered away 20,000,000,000 won of money to bring to realization his ambition for long-term office.

Especially, in the recent puppet "presidential election" farce staged under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism the traitor Pak Jung Hi spent 100,000,000,000 won of money to bribe the "voters."

The traitor Pak Jung Hi is steeped in accumulating wealth by illicit means making deposits under his name in foreign banks and even running some enterprises abroad in anticipation of his miserable lot similar to that of the puppet Syngman Rhee who was already toppled by the mass struggle of the south Korean people in 1960.

This traitor, according to the disclosure by a south Korean student studying in a foreign country, has an enterprise called "Arirang house" which is run in New York, a den of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Owing to the irregularities and corruption of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the people in south Korea are now undergoing the "greatest hardships of living in 4,000 years." It is a well known fact that Pak Jung Hi, the boss of the military gang, is a vampire who has not only sold out the land of south Korea, lock, stock, and barrel, to the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarist aggressors but also auctioned off south Korean people to plantation and mine owners abroad under the pretext of "manpower export" and forced south Korean youth and middle-aged to die a dog's death as the bullet shield of U.S. imperialism in the Viet Nam war and has obtained billions of dollars as the price of the blood shed by the victims.

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, talking volubly about the "clean-up of irregularities and corruption," are hard at work to prove their "innocence."

With no deceptive tricks, however, can the scoundrels cover up their criminal doings and escape the stern judgement by the people, as was the case with the successive puppet hordes.

The south Korean people will surely sweep away the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Sim Nung Mok

Appeal to the World People

On the Criminal Atrocities Committed by the U.S. Imperialist Aggression Army in South Korea

Fourteen social organizations of our country jointly issued on July 5 a lengthy indictment entitled "Appeal to the World People" to international democratic organizations, democratic social organizations of various countries of the world and the world people, condemning the U.S. imperialist aggression army for its criminal atrocities committed in south Korea in recent two years.

The indictment was signed by the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association, the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, the Korean Journalists' Union, the Korean Democratic Scientists' Association, the Korean Students' Committee and, the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The indictment quoted the following teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people:

"The U.S. army's occupation of south Korea and its policy of aggression are the main obstacle in the way of the peaceful reunification of our country and the democratic development of south Korean society, and the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings of the people in south Korea today. The U.S. imperialists ... have utterly ruined the south Korean economy, plunged the south Korean people into the slough of famine and poverty and turned south Korea into a hell on earth under the rule of terrorism and tyranny. Because of the atrocities of the U.S. robbers, numerous patriotic people and innocent compatriots are shedding their blood, and our sisters are insulted and violated in south Korea."

The bestial atrocities perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggression army in south Korea have evoked indignation among the entire Korean people as well as all the honest-minded people of the world, the indictment noted.

Recalling that the above-mentioned social organizations repeatedly indicted the U.S. imperialist aggression army for its thrice-cursed crimes committed in south Korea to the international democratic organizations, democratic social organizations and the world people, the indictment noted that they bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialist aggression army for its criminal outrages and resolutely fought in demand of the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from south Korea.

The indictment said:

However, the U.S. imperialist aggression army is still occupying south Korea and riding roughshod over there, ceaselessly perpetrating all sorts of monstrous outrages—murder, robbery, arson, destruction, pillage and rape.

The diabolical atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggression army against the south Korean people are most vicious intolerable crimes against the entire Korean people and an open challenge to the world peace-loving people who love justice and humanitarianism.

The Korean people resolutely denounce with surging national indignation the U.S. imperialist aggression army's atrocities in south Korea and sternly condemn the U.S. imperialists as the most ferocious aggressors and most heinous murderous brigands.

The social organizations pointed out that they made an investigation of the ever-intensified atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in south Korea and collected in the indictment only part of the data published by south Korean publications and news agencies in the period from June 1969 to May 1971.

The indictment said that the U.S. imperialist aggression army lording it over south Korea as a ruler and occupier is today repeating in south Korea the history of most shameless crimes of modern imperialism, revealing its bestial nature still more glaringly.

In the first part the indictment enumerated cases of atrocious murder and injury by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops.

The indictment said:

The beasts make it a mere pastime to kill the people; everywhere in south Korea they fire bullets and shells at random and blow up explosives to kill a large number of guiltless people, stab people and beat passers-by to death, set military dogs at people and strangle people to death.

The beasts are also killing a countless number of people in south Korea by all kinds of bestial methods—setting fire to civilian houses to burn people and driving cars over people, etc.

Such atrocious murder and injury by the U.S. imperialist aggression army are becoming all the more undisguised with each passing day as the U.S. imperialists intensify their manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war in Korea.

At about 1 p.m. on June 3, 1969, the bandits of the engineers corps of the U.S. imperialist aggression army threw explosives at 15 south Korean inhabitants who were collecting pebbles by the River Rimjin-gang, and killed Kim Jin U (35) and many others on the spot. (south Korean **Radio Tongyang**, June 4, 1969.)

Around 6:40 on the afternoon of July 24, 1969, beasts of a U.S. imperialist aggression army unit entrenched in Yongjung myon, Pochon county, Kyonggi Province, fired shells indiscriminately during their frantic war exercise in the firing range at village lads and children who were collecting empty cartridges, and killed a boy named Kim Yong Chol (16) and another young man aged about 20, who were residing in Munbawi, Kwanin myon, Ryonchon county, Kyonggi Province, and heavily injured Kim Myong Sik (20). (south Korean **Radio Hanguk Munhwa**, July 25, 1969.)

At about 10:30 on the morning of October 23, 1969, Pfc. Richard D. Veist (transcribed from Korean, 20) belonging to the military dog team of the U.S. 6314th military police unit, who was on sentry duty at the U.S. munitions storage in the "K-55" base of the U.S. imperialist aggression army lured Korean boy Kwon Dae Sik (15) into the base, saying "I will give you sweets" when the boy from Sinjang-ri, Songtan up, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, was passing by the wire entanglements. Then the beastly Yankee set a military dog at the boy, making him fall into a swoon on the spot. (south Korean newspaper **Chungang Ilbo**, October 25, 1969.)

Around 2.40 p.m. on January 17, 1970, more than 20 gangster-like officers belonging to the K.M.A.G. of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, while hunting by the River West Rakdong-gang in Myongil myon, Kimhae county, South Kyongsang Province, opened fire wildly with their rifles at Korean boy Ha Ok Su (16) residing in Sinsandonggu, Myongil myon, Kimhae county, when they found him, and inflicted piercing bullet-wounds upon his whole body. The gangsters carried the critically wounded boy by a car, threw him out on the way and then whisked away. (south Korean newspapers **Seoul Sinmun** and **Kyongnam Maeil**, January 20, 1970, south Korean newspaper **Taegu Ilbo**, January 21, 1970, and south Korean news agency **Tonghwa Tongsin**, January 19, 1970.)

On the night of March 4, 1970, technical corporal James Wolter (transcribed from Korean, 23) and sergeant John Blownt (transcribed from Korean, 22) belonging to the headquarters company, 3rd battalion, 3rd regiment, 7th division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, broke into the house of Kim Hwa Nam (28) in Tongduchon up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, 40 km away from the company and importuned them for narcotic. When refused, the beasts hit the heads of Kim Hwa Nam and his wife with stone and ash-tray, leaving them unconscious, and mercilessly killed them by cutting their necks with a razor and then took off the dead bodies a wrist watch, cigarettes and other belongings before they fled. (south Korean **Radio Tongyang**, March 9, 1970, and south Korean newspaper **Seoul Sinmun**, March 11, 1970.)

Around 1:40 on the morning of May 17, 1970, lance corporal Hait Klaydri (transcribed from Korean, 25) belonging to the headquarters company, 2nd battalion, 7th regiment, 7th division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army intruded into the house of Cho Chang Hwan at No. 14, Unchon-ri, Yongbuk myon, Pochon county, Kyonggi Province, and set the house on fire, thereby burning to death woman Li Gum Ju (26) who was asleep in the room. (south Korean newspapers **Chungang Ilbo**, May 27, 1970, and **Tonga Ilbo**, May 25, 1970, and south Korean news agency **Tonghwa Tongsin**, October 30, 1970.)

After citing many other instances of homicidal brutalities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, the indictment pointed to the fact that the scoundrels killed people by driving vehicles over them in violation of the elementary traffic regulations.

Those people who lose their lives in traffic accidents caused by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in south Korea today are too many to count, the indictment noted, and quoted part of the data on this.

At about 11:45 on the night of January 8, 1970, sergeant Baku Belli (transcribed from Korean) belonging to the 8th army of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, upon catching sight of Korean woman passer-by Li Gang Mi (26) on the roadside at No. 119, Litae-won-dong, Ryongsan district, Seoul, deliberately drove his car No. 4-9250 in that direction and killed her and seriously injured her brother Li Gang In (21) who was walking by her side. (south Korean **Radio Tongyang**, January 9, 1970.)

Around 1.30 p.m. on May 29, 1970, corporal Tomlin (transcribed from Korean, 18) belonging to the 44th supply battalion of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, who was driving a military jeep up and down the streets of Masan, intentionally ran over Kang Hyong Tae (8) and Pak Hyon Ju (8), first-year pupils of the Pongdok primary school, on the road in front of the school in Yangdok-dong of the city. When he saw 53-year-old woman Li Jong Hi, a nearby resident, coming to the rescue of the children, the brutish Yankee sped up his jeep driving over her and inflicting a serious wound upon her. (south Korean news agency **Hapdong Tongsin**, June 1, 1970.)

In the daytime of August 10, 1970, aggressor bandits of the 46th transport unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, while heading for the River Han-gang No. 1 from Kimpo by a large-size military truck, kept running the truck at the crossroads of Yongdungpo district, Seoul, in disregard of the traffic signal, and knowingly bumped into the taxi Seoul No. 1-6738 which was waiting for the signal, thus killing the taxi driver Chong Tae Hong (34) and a student Li Yong Suk and heavily injuring two old men. (south Korean **Radio Tongyang**, August 10, 1970, and south Korean newspaper **Tonga Ilbo**, August 11, 1970.)

At about 9 a.m. on August 17, 1970, a beast who was driving the military vehicle No. 311 of the 2nd division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in Tungwon-ri, Chori myon, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, came into a head-on collision with the oncoming suburban bus Kyonggi No. 5-5020 of the "Taesong bus company" which was bound for Seoul from Munsan. Thirty-one passengers of the bus got wounded heavily and lightly. (south Korean **Radio Hanguk Munhwa**, August 17, 1970.)

At about 9:30 on the afternoon of December 27, 1970, lieutenant William Marbin, a beast belonging to the 8th army of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, was driving a car No. 4-8929. Upon seeing a nearly 20-year-old girl walking along the road in front of the gate No. 7 of the U.S. 8th army at No. 8, Ryongsan-dong street No. 2, Ryongsan district, Seoul, the devilish Yankee driver killed her in cold blood by running his car to where she was. (south Korean newspaper **Kyonghyang Sinmun**, December 28, 1970.)

In the second part the indictment enumerated hair-raising bestialities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops against the south Korean women.

All sorts of atrocities perpetrated against the south Korean women show all the more strikingly the ugly nature of the U.S. imperialist aggression army as an imperialist aggression army and occupationist army and the savage character of the extremely corrupt and degenerated U.S. imperialist aggression army, the indictment noted.

The indictment cited numerous instances showing how the beasts wantonly committed all descriptions of outrages such as suddenly raiding dwelling houses to rape women, kidnapping women passers-by, locking them up in barracks and warehouses and raping them by turns, cutting the hair of women, undressing them and dragging them stark-naked around the streets and how they committed without hesitation such criminal acts as knifing and flogging women and even killing them when they refused to comply with the demand of the beasts.

At about 3 a.m. on June 1, 1969, corporal David (transcribed from Korean, 24) of the U.S. imperialist aggression army intruded into the house of Kim Hui Suk (20) in Popwon-ri, Chonhyon myon, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, throttled the sleeping girl till she fell in a faint and raped her before taking to flight. (south Korean newspaper **Kyonggi Maeil Sinmun**, June 4, 1969.)

Around 11 on the night of June 7, 1969, a beast called Jemba (transcribed from Korean), a Pfc. belonging to the engineers unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, broke into the house of Korean woman Chi Ok Ryon (24) residing at No. 88, Anjong-ri, Paengsong myon, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, and attempted to violate her. When he failed to satisfy his carnal desire owing to her resistance, the Yankee devil beat and kicked her with his jackboots till she fell senseless, and took to his heels after spraying gasoline and setting fire to the house to destroy proofs of his crime. (south Korean newspaper **Kyonggi Ryonhap Ilbo**, June 9, 1969.)

At about 11:30 on the night of December 24, 1969, staff sergeant Dariel E. and one other villain of the "B" company of the 44th engineers battalion of the U.S. imperialist aggression army entrenched in Taegu abducted a woman certain Cho (22) and another woman certain Kim (22) residing at No. 10, Taepyong-ro street No. 1, Taegu city, North Kyongsang Province, and confined these women in their barracks, violated them to gratify their carnal lust and savagely beat them, inflicting serious injuries upon them. (south Korean newspaper **Taegu Ilbo**, December 26, 1969.)

Around 6:30 on the morning of January 1, 1970, sergeant Fredrich C. Selbey (transcribed from Korean, 26) belonging to the ammunition guard unit No. 6175 of the air force of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, kidnapped Korean woman Kim Yong Ja (25) residing in Singjang-ri, Songtan myon, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, locked her up in the room No. 16 of the "Taegwang hotel" and attempted to rape her. When she, opening the door, rushed out of the room with a scream, the Yankee rascal set the hotel ablaze out of spite and then gave leg bail. (south Korean newspaper **Kyonggi Ryonhap Ilbo**, January 5, 1970.)

At about 11:30 on the night of January 7, 1970, first sergeant master Pist E. James (transcribed from Korean, 32) of the 802th engineers battalion of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, broke into the house of Korean woman Ok Bok Nam (28) in Anjong-ri, Paengsong myon, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, to gratify his carnal desire, and attempted to violate her. When she offered resistance, the beast stripped her to the skin and pommelled her, dragging her around the street by her hair for 50 metres, and inflicted a serious wound upon her. (south Korean newspaper **Kyonggi Ryonhap Ilbo**, January 9, 1970.)

Around 9 on the night of May 10, 1970, more than 30 rogues of the guided missile unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression army entrenched in Inchon abducted a Korean woman surnamed Li (28) residing in Ahyon-dong, Sodaemun district, Seoul, Kyonggi Province, and shut her up in the amusement room of their unit and tried to rape her. When she resisted stiffly, the beasts did group violence to her till she fell into a swoon and then raped her alternately. (south Korean news agency **Tonghwa Tongsin**, May 15, 1970.)

At about 11 on the night of July 11, 1970, Pfc. John Nelbin (transcribed from Korean) and 7 other ruffians of the headquarters company of the 8th army of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces kidnapped a 19-year-old Korean woman certain Chang in Hangangro street No. 1, Ryongsan district, Seoul and locked her up in their barracks and took turns in raping her. (south Korean **Kyonghyang Sinmun** and **Radio Hanguk Munhwa**, July 11, 1970.)

At about 6:20 on the morning of August 22, 1970, staff sergeant Daden Renles (transcribed from Korean, 23) of a U.S. imperialist aggression army unit entrenched in Pujon-dong, Pusanjin district, abducted Korean woman Ho Bong Ae (33) residing at No. 155, Kyongpyong-dong, Chongro district, Seoul, confined her in a quarter of the building No. 702 in the barracks and attempted to rape her. Met with her resistance, the beastly Yankee hanged her and wildly beat her to death. (south Korean newspaper **Kyonghyang Sinmun**, August 22, 1970.)

Around 8 p.m. on October 20, 1970, Pfc. Mechus (transcribed from Korean, 20), a scoundrel belonging to the headquarters company of the 36th engineers battalion of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, caught a 17-year-old poor girl worker living at No. 115, Changam-dong, Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province, on her way to night shift at a factory and attempted to rape her. As she offered a desperate resistance, this brute cruelly strangled her to death with a tent string. (south Korean **Radio Chungang**, March 2, 1971.)

Around 11:40 on the night of December 19, 1970, sergeant Kachison Irel (transcribed from Korean) and two other beasts belonging to the 239th flying company of the U.S. imperialist aggression army fell upon woman Choe Sun Hwa (32) and one other woman living in the rented room at the house of Pak Sung Guk in No. 225, Karung-dong, Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province, and tried to rape them. As they failed to satisfy their carnal lust due to their resistance, the brutes beat them and stabbed all parts of their bodies with knives till they became insensible bleeding all over. Then the Yankee devils escaped after robbing the victims of 20,000 won and a wrist watch. (south Korean **Radio Chungang**, December 20, 1970.)

At about 10:10 on the morning of February 14, 1971, Brown (31), a roughneck belonging to the "A" company of the supply centre of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops entrenched in Pupyong, who was strutting about with an intention to gratify his fiendish lust, intruded into the house of a woman surnamed Son (24) residing at No. 284, Pupyong-dong, the northern district of Inchon, Kyonggi Province, to rape her. When the woman ran away, the beast, out of his vexation, set fire to her house before his taking to flight. This reduced houses for five families to ashes, causing a loss worth over two million won. (south Korean newspapers **Ryonhap Sinmun**, February 15, 1971, and **Hanguk Ilbo**, February 16, 1971.)

At about 8.50 p.m. on February 18, 1971, corporal Bechis Jerry (transcribed from Korean, 20) and one other beast belonging to the "A" company, 2nd battalion, 9th regiment of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops broke into the house of woman Li Gui Sun (24) residing at No. 69, Unchon-ri, Rimjin myon, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, and attempted to violate her. As she escaped to avoid the danger, the beasts threw tear gas bombs at random into her house, damaging it and covering the neighbourhood with thick smoke. This caused such a big commotion in which Kim Ok Hwa, a next-door neighbour, and some 200 other villagers with tears in their eyes had to take shelter in the mountain. (south Korean newspapers **Ryonhap Sinmun** and **Radio Hanguk Munhwa**, February 19, 1971.)

In the third part the indictment exposed with many instances the crimes of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops who always insult and despise civilians and commit arbitrary outrages against them.

Around 2 p.m. on July 14, 1969, an M.P. of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops took Han Man Gwang (20), a worker at the Pupyong railway station, Inchon, Kyonggi Province, to the military police for no reason. Having detained him in handicuffs for 8 hours, the beast pointed a pistol at him and then pommelled him to a jelly with it, inflicting serious injuries on the victim. (south Korean newspaper **Kyonggi Maeil Sinmun**, July 16, 1969.)

At about 10:30 on the night of August 28, 1969, Pfc. Kartel (transcribed from Korean, 24) of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops who was committing all sorts of infamies on the road in front of No. 430, Hakik-dong, brutally hit a passer-by named Li Dal Sun (46) with a beer bottle without any reason, severely wounding him and struck 7 other passers-by with a stick and beer bottle at random, inflicting heavy wounds upon them. Then he made off. (south Korean newspaper **Kyonggi Maeil Sinmun**, August 29, 1969.)

Around 11 on the night of March 23, 1970, corporal Vild Edmend (transcribed from Korean) and three other beasts of the U.S. imperialist aggression army pommelled for no reason Li Ui Dok (20) and Pak Ji Myong (25), teachers of the "Songan primary school," in front of the barber shop in Songun-ri, Wongok myon, Ansong county, Kyonggi Province, and severely wounded them. (south Korean newspaper **Kyonggi Ryonhap Ilbo**, March 28, 1970.)

Around 9 p.m. on May 20, 1970, three brutes belonging to the 23rd regiment, 2nd division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, committed without any reason a group assault against Kwon Ui Jung (36) who was passing by them in Changjwa-ri, Choksong myon, Paju county, Kyonggi Province. When nearby residents tried to stop the assaulters, they brought 30 more villainous aggressor armymen and committed all manner of outrages, beating the inhabitants right and left and breaking over 40 window panes of a shop. U.S. imperialist M.P.'s who rushed to the spot threatened the civilians, even firing blank shots. Enraged at this, over 200 villagers put up a stubborn struggle, fighting a stone-hurling battle. (south Korean **Radio Christian**, May 21, 1970.)

At about 8:20 on the afternoon of June 8, 1970, the beasts, who were riding a military truck belonging to the 2nd division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, flung beer bottles and stones indiscriminately at the bus Seoul No. 5-1709 coming from the opposite direction on the road in Pongilchon-ri, Chori myon, Paju county, Kyonggi Province. As a result, woman Kim Yong Sun (32) and two others from Pomwon-ri, Chonhyon-myon, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, got heavily injured and five passengers lightly wounded. And a beer bottle hurled by the scoundrels hit Mun Myong Sun (35) on the face, which left her in a coma as her left eyeball fell out. (south Korean newspaper **Hanguk Ilbo**, June 8, 1970 and **Radio Chungang**, June 9, 1970.)

On August 8, 1970, the beasts of the "PX" headquarters of the U.S. imperialist aggression army brought 20 more M.P.'s and employed a group violence against Kim Taek Sun and 26 other drivers of the Tongduchon "Arirang taxi office" of the "international tourist agency," brutally beating and kicking them for the mere reason that they demanded M.P.'s of the U.S. imperialist aggression army stop their outrages hampering the taxi operation. What is more, the brutes even strangled a driver and seriously injured his hands and feet and then dragged him to the military police where he was put to cruel torture. (south Korean **Radio Hanguk Munhwa**, August 8, 1970.)

On October 18, 1970, over 30 soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression army who were in their own group scuffle in Unchon-ri, Rimjin myon, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, threw combat gas shells randomly at dwelling houses of the village. In consequence, more than 200 other villagers including Li Bong Jo (36) were suffocated and collapsed or were compelled to take shelter in a great confusion. (Seoul branch of south Korean newspaper **Kukje Sinbo**, October 20, 1970.)

At about 9:30 on the night of April 12, 1971, over 40 U.S. imperialist aggression troops started a group fracas in front of the "Yonpung theatre" in Yonpung-ri, Chunae myon, Paju county, Kyonggi Province. One group, chasing the other, ran into the theatre carrying clubs and with knives ready and unfolded a free-for-all in the theatre, which caused such a great row that the film show was suspended and 500 spectators took shelter. (south Korean **Radio Hanguk Munhwa**, April 13, 1971.)

In the fourth part, the indictment denounced the robbers of the U.S. imperialist aggression army who freely commit criminal acts of looting and destroying properties and valuables of people.

The U.S. imperialist aggression troops give themselves up to making individual and collective raids on civilian houses and stores for destruction and pillage and commit without hesitation such highway robbery as wresting money and valuables from people by the threat of the bayonet and hoodlumism.

If the victims resist to such predatoriness, the beasts commit all sorts of barbarities—brutal beating, killing and injuring, setting fire to houses and so forth.

At about 6 p.m. on July 6, 1969, Shuber Bantan (transcribed from Korean) and three other gangsters belonging to the "C" company, 13th engineer corps, 7th division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army strangled Sim Gyu Song (36), the chauffeur of taxi Kyonggi No. 1-2295 in the Pisang road, Tuporisan, Papyong myon, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, and struck him on the head with a hammer to unconsciousness and then wrested 7,000 won in cash and a wrist watch from him and ran away with the taxi and threw it away on a riverside before disappearing. (south Korean newspapers **Choson Ilbo** and **Kukje Sinbo**, July 8, 1969, **Tongyang Tongsin**, July 7, 1969.)

At noon on October 9, 1969, lieutenant Ander Berger (transcribed from Korean, 26) belonging to the flying corps of the U.S. imperialist aggressor air force, while in a military exercise aboard a large-size helicopter "EC-47," taking civilian houses in Tongduchon-ri No. 1, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, as the target of attack, levelled to the ground the house of civilian Pak Chang Yon and 8 other dwelling houses in the village. (south Korean **Radio Hanguk Munhwa**, October 10, 1969.)

At 3 a.m. on March 16, 1970, 12 villains belonging to the gendarmerie of the air force of the U.S. imperialist aggressors stormed into a hostel of Korean technicians with their pistols drawn and roused all the technicians from sleep by kicking and took away their cigarettes, cameras and other belongings they could lay hands on. (south Korean **Radio Hanguk Munhwa**, April 16, 1970.)

On April 30, 1970, brutes of the 1st army corps of the U.S. imperialist aggression army perpetrated the outrage of searching over 600 Korean employees with mine detector. (south Korean **Kukje Sinbo**, May 2, 1970 and **Tongyang Tongsin**, November 9, 1970.)

On the night of May 28, 1970, lance corporal Shiks Wollim Junior (27) (transcribed from Korean) belonging to the equipment company and lance corporal Scott Robert L. (22) (transcribed from Korean) belonging to the military police of the U.S. imperialist aggression army broke into the house of a woman by the name of Won Gyong Sun at No. 284, Pupyong-dong, Inchon, and scampered away with a tape-recorder worth 40,000 won. When they were spotted by the master of the house Li Sang Hyok and two other inhabitants, the Yankee devils cudgelled them wildly, inflicting heavy wounds upon them, and threatened two civilians by firing pistols when they demanded the return of the tape-recorder. (south Korean **Radio Christian**, **Kyonggi Maeil Sinmun**, May 29, 1970.)

At about 7 on the morning of July 11, 1970, first-rate electrician Rusien Albert (transcribed from Korean, 55) of the U.S. imperialists' ship "Victoria" attempted to run away without paying the taxi fare in front of "the north district, Pusan, branch of the national bank" in Choryang-dong, Pusan, after riding for 3 hours the taxi Pusan No. 1-263 of chauffeur So Sang Nam. When the chauffeur stopped him, the rascal took him to the ship anchored in the Pusan port and detained him in a cabin and gave him a sound thrashing till the victim collapsed. (south Korean **Haptong Tongsin**, July 13, 1970.)

At about 1 a.m. on November 2, 1970, staff sergeant James Short (transcribed from Korean, 33) of the U.S. imperialist aggression army sneaked into the room of Kwon Sun Bok (17) living in the house of So Jae Song (33) at the 4th gu, Changdong-ri, Puk myon, Taedok county, South Chungchong Province, and escaped after stealing his overcoat and other clothes worth 46,000 won. (south Korean newspaper **Taejon Ilbo**, November 4, 1970.)

On November 21, 1970, more than 40 M.P.'s of the M.P. company of a division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army stormed into the tent of the "Paju district corps of the south Korean boy scouts" in Kaya-ri No. 2, Chonhyon myon, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, drove 10-odd members of the scouts including Li Ho Gyong (18) out in the cold below zero and took away all the beddings, messtins, camping outfit and equipment of the tent. (south Korean newspaper **Kyonghyang Sinmun**, November 24, 1970.)

Between 11 and 12 on the night of February 13, 1971, several beasts of the U.S. imperialist aggression army drove military truck No. 937 (G.M.C.) to the Sesan-ri village, Tongi myon, Okchon county, North Chungchong Province, and whisked away in the direction of Taejon along the Kyongbu highway after shoving into the truck 6 cows (worth 540,000 won at market price) which they had stolen from 5 houses—the houses of Chon Tae Uk (59), Yon Gyu Chil, Im Yong Jae, Kim Yang Ho and So Yong Dok. (south Korean newspaper **Chungchong Ilbo**, February 17, 1971 and February 19, 1971.)

The U.S. imperialist aggression troops are committing indelible crimes against the Korean people by perpetrating incessantly most brutal atrocities beyond the imagination of ordinary people in south Korea, the indictment stressed.

It went on:

However, no sanction is applied to such atrocities and the criminals go with impunity, the indictment pointed out.

The U.S. imperialist aggression army considers it a natural right of the occupation army to flout, insult and kill at random south Korean people.

Noting that the so-called "south Korea-U.S. status of forces agreement" was fabricated with the vicious aim of covering up the barbarities of the U.S. imperialist aggression army and defending the criminals, the indictment said:

The cases of crimes committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression army in one year since the "south Korea-U.S. status of forces agreement" came into "effect" showed an increase of 6 times compared with the previous year and 9 times as against 1963 and the cases of the crimes committed by the scoundrels in 3 years following the conclusion of the "agreement" totalled more than 7,000 even according to the extremely understated data.

But in fact, there has been not a single case in which a penalty was inflicted upon the criminal through the exercise of "jurisdiction" under the "agreement."

The indictment quoted the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people:

"Where there is exploitation and oppression, there always comes the resistance of the people. It is inevitable that the south Korean people should fight against the oppressors for their freedom and liberation."

It continued:

The south Korean people who have been subjected to undeserved death and sufferings, undergoing all sorts of national insult and maltreatment under the bayonet-rule of the U.S. imperialists for over 25 years have risen valiantly in a mass struggle against the beastly barbarities of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, unable to endure them any longer.

The collective actions of the south Korean people against the U.S. imperialist aggression troops have grown still further this year.

On April 17, 1971, upwards of 400 taxi drivers in Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province, waged a stubborn struggle protesting against and denouncing the barbarity of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops who, instead of paying the taxi fare, murdered the chauffeur by assault and strongly demanding that the murderer be transferred to them at once. (south Korean **Radio Christian**, April 17, 1971.)

On May 3, 1971, over 500 women residing in Sinjang-ri, Songtan-up, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, staged a massive anti-U.S. demonstration in the teeth of the harsh suppression by over 100 M.P.'s of the U.S. imperialist aggression army and puppet police scoundrels, declaring that they would not "take even a step back" till they "push through" their "demand" for an immediate end to the barbarities and vehemently denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggression troops' bestialities. (south Korean **Radio Tongyang**, May 3, 1971.)

On May 4, 1971, Kang Ro Hyon and more than 1,000 other inhabitants residing in Sonyu-ri, Rimjin myon, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, waged a massive demonstration struggle in protest against the U.S. imperialist beasts who, gadding about in packs, committed such violence as to brutally beat guiltless inhabitants and eat at restaurants without paying the bill. (south Korean **Radio Hanguk Munhwa**, May 4, 1971.)

On May 23, 1971, more than 50 civilians in Suhyang-ri, Songhwan myon, Chonwon county, South Chungchong Province, protested against the brutal atrocity of beasts of the U.S. imperialist aggression army who had committed violence and outrages against guiltless south Korean women. They thronged to the barracks of the U.S. imperialist aggression army and valiantly fought showering stones upon the beasts of the aggression army falling on them. (south Korean **Radio Christian**, May 23, 1971 and **Tonghwa Tongsin**, May 24, 1971.)

Pointing out that the anti-U.S., anti-Pak Jung Hi struggle is ever growing among the south Korean people of all walks of life opposing all sorts of criminal atrocities of the U.S. imperialist beasts and the treacheries of the Pak Jung Hi puppet scamps who are defending them, the indictment said that in the period from January to October last year alone the cases of the south Korean people's demonstrations, strikes, sit-down struggles, struggles demanding better living conditions and other forms of struggles for existence and democracy numbered 1,442, in which over 1,088,000 people participated.

It quoted the south Korean press as writing that the people, seeing the barbarities the U.S. imperialist aggression troops commit, say they are like savage beasts both in nature and birth.

The indictment went on:

The more rampant the U.S. imperialist aggression troops become in their criminal atrocities, the stronger the resistance of the south Korean people grows. The U.S. imperialist aggression troops must stop at once all the criminal acts they are committing against the south Korean people and immediately get out of south Korea. Only when the U.S. imperialist aggression troops withdraw from south Korea, can the south Korean people get rid of the misfortunes and sufferings they are now undergoing, can the danger of a new war in Korea be removed and the peaceful reunification of Korea be achieved.

Pointing to the fact that the U.S. imperialists are stepping up machinations to provoke a new war behind the curtain of "U.S. army cutback," the Japanese militarists are further intensifying the manoeuvres for invading Korea again and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are running wild in executing the war policy of their masters, the indictment emphasized:

It is urgent fighting tasks incumbent upon the south Korean people today to drive the U.S. imperialist aggression army out of south Korea, smash the reinvasion scheme of the Japanese militarists and sweep away the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The entire Korean people, armed firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and rallied rock-firm around him, will fight on staunchly against the U.S. imperialist aggressors till the withdrawal of their troops from south Korea and attain without fail the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, the national aspiration.

The struggle of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialist aggression army's occupation of south Korea and its bestial atrocities and for the achievement of the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland is an important link in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle which is being waged vigorously on a world-wide scale.

We are convinced that the international democratic organizations and democratic social organizations of all countries of the world fighting for justice and democracy, world peace and social progress, and the world people valuing the dignity of man will oppose the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war in every part of the world, bitterly denounce the bestial atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in south Korea, resolutely demand the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of the U.S imperialist aggression army from south Korea and express active support to and firm, militant solidarity with the Korean people in the just struggle for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggression army to withdraw and reunifying the country peacefully.

Korean Central Broadcasting Committee Holds

Press Conference on Vicious Jamming of Our Television Broadcasting by Lackeys of U.S. Imperialism

The Korean Central Broadcasting Committee held a press conference on July 8 in connection with the persistent, vicious jamming of our telecast by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the dirty running dogs of the U.S. imperialists.

Respectfully placed at the conference hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Present there were home newspaper, news agency and radio reporters as well as foreign reporters and press attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

Speaking on the occasion, Chu Hyon Ok, Chairman of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee, denounced the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits for persisting, at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, in shamelessly and viciously interfering with our videocast for the people in the area south of Sariwon, for the people in the Kaesong and Haeju areas in particular.

Such outrageous provocation directly infringing upon the cultural life of the people in the northern half of the Republic only discloses once again in all nakedness before the whole world the brigandish nature of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi gansters, their lackeys, who permit themselves at any infamy to attain their pernicious aggressive aim and shows that the scoundrels are ever more shamelessly trying to mar the dazzling development of the northern half of the Republic which is daily prospering and thriving with the development in depth of our socialist construction, the speaker said with emphasis.

He went on:

Unrolling the prospect of the Six-Year Plan for expediting the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic in his programmatic report to the Fifth Congress of our glorious Party, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, gave the following instruction on covering the whole country with the telecasting network:

"For the enhancement of the cultural and technical levels of the working people, the press circulation and radio-propaganda activities should be improved and strengthened and, especially, the telecasting network broadened further so that it may cover the whole country in the near future."

The Kaesong and Haeju telecasts which opened along the line of covering the whole country with the telecasting network, put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, began in April last to relay the Korean central television broadcasting for the people in these areas.

The Kaesong and Haeju telecasts are playing a big role in firmly arming the people in these areas with the great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, and rallying them closer around the Leader and thus vigorously rousing them to the struggle for the reunification of the fatherland and socialist and communist construction and enhancing their cultural level.

The wave-lengths of our Kaesong and Haeju telecasts have nothing to do with those of the south Korean telecast.

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism, are despicably and viciously jamming the Kaesong and Haeju telecasts by sending radio waves into our channels to disturb our screen and sound bands.

He continued:

In connection with such situation, we published a statement on May 27, sternly warning the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the dirty lackeys of U.S. imperialism, against their vicious jamming, and, at the same time, changed again our Kaesong and Haeju telecast channels on our own initiative.

But the scoundrels, turning a deaf ear to our just warning, are persistently committing their criminal obstruction to our telecast.

The speaker pointed to the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their dirty running dogs, trying to hamper the reunification of our country and maintain their colonial rule over south Korea for ever, fear more than anything else the successes of the northern half of the Republic in socialist construction and are desperately resorting to every means and method to hamper our socialist construction. Needless to say, he noted, the disturbance of our Kaesong and Haeju telecasts is a link in such insidious machinations of the scoundrels and a premeditated, provocative act.

Today the entire Korean people resolutely denounce with surging national indignation and hatred the scoundrels for their despicable and shameless jamming of our telecast, the speaker said.

The enemy's obstruction is not only a grave provocation against the northern half of the Republic but an illegal act wantonly trampling underfoot international practice.

As is publicly known, it is international usage and an elementary norm observed in broadcasting to refrain from giving any disturbance to each other's broadcasting.

The reckless act of the scoundrels persisting in their wanton jamming in defiance of stark international practice has today evoked unanimous denunciation among the fair-minded people the world over.

We once again demand the scoundrels to stop at once their vicious interference with our television broadcasting.

The speaker said with emphasis: should the scoundrels continue to cling to their reckless and foolish act despite our repeated warnings, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

At the press conference the speaker answered questions put by reporters and showed them visual aid materials proving the vicious interference with our television broadcasting by the Pak Jung Hi clique, the running dogs of U.S. imperialism.

Criminal South Korean Junket of Rascal Laird, Vicious War Servant of U.S. Imperialism

On July 11 villainous U.S. defence secretary Laird, one of the bosses of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, crept into south Korea via Japan, leading nearly 20 yesmen, according to a report from south Korea.

No sooner had he crawled into Seoul than this scoundrel made public what is called "statement of his arrival" and ranted that the purpose of his current south Korean tour is to "cope with the changing situation," blustering that "to reassess" the so-called "problem of security" of south Korea "is the most important."

This only means that he will "reassess," through his on-the-spot inspection, the preparations of U.S. imperialism for unleashing an aggressive war which have been promoted under the signboard of "security" of south Korea and that he will further step up war preparations so as to cope with the situation in which the crisis of the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism is becoming more aggravated owing to the ever-mounting anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and anti-puppet struggle of the south Korean people.

After making clear the aim of his criminal junket, the rascal Laird by a helicopter bustled about units of U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea, units of the south Korean puppet army, military bases and trenches on the front line, like a mad dog. And on July 12 and 13 the rogue held the so-called "first south Korea-U.S. security consultative meeting" with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and deliberated on a series of "military pending problems" including the "problem of modernization" of the south Korean puppet army and the "problem of fulfilment" by U.S. imperialism "of the commitment on the defence of south Korea" and issued a "joint statement."

In the "joint statement" the scoundrel Laird stressed that "sufficient strength and mutual cooperation are the two big props of the Nixon doctrine" and guaranteed "powerful assistance" by U.S. imperialism for the acceleration of the "modernization" of the south Korean puppet army and, at the same time, gave his word that the U.S. imperialists would offer to south Korea large quantities of equipment including "F-5As" and "Phantoms" and new type patrol-boats for the reinforcement of the air and naval forces of the puppet army and render "powerful assistance" to south Korea's munitions industry.

This fact clearly shows that the purpose of the rogue Laird's south Korean tour is, above all, to further concretize the new war plot the fascist warmaniac Agnew, U.S. vice-president, hatched recently in Seoul and to accelerate its materialization.

As is already known, the rascal Agnew crawled into south Korea under the pretext of attending the quisling Pak Jung Hi's "inauguration" as puppet "president" held on July 1 and, staying there for a week, debated on "wide-range general issues" and hatched vicious plots to intensify the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war against Korea.

This blackguard stagemanaged "successive parleys at the summit" aimed at completing the "U.S.-Japan-south Korea joint operation system" the formation of which has been actively pushed ahead by U.S. imperialism. On the other hand, he deliberated on the problem of "modernization" of the south Korean puppet army and on their new criminal plots to be stepped up behind the smokescreen of the farce of "return" of Okinawa. And the scoundrel promised the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to give war materials worth 700 million dollars in return for keeping the south Korean puppet troops in South Viet Nam as the bulletshield of U.S. imperialism.

What the rogue Laird did this time in south Korea was that he stepped up the realization of the sinister plot of aggression and war concocted by the fascist warmonger Agnew on the one hand and, on the other, gave new instructions to the south Korean puppets.

Another aim the scoundrel Laird pursued in his current south Korean junket was to band together more closely the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese militarists militarily and complete the "U.S.-Japan-south Korea joint operation system" in an all-round way.

As is already known, before he wormed himself into south Korea, the knave Laird in Japan openly revealed the intention to convert the whole of Japan into a nuclear base and use the aggressive forces of Japanese militarism as the "shock force" in Asian aggression and as the principal striking force in the war of aggression against Korea, jabbering that "Japan should be the leading force in the defence of the Far East in the 1970's" and "we expect that Japan will bear greater burden in the defence of the Far East."

In particular, the villain Laird held huddles with the Japanese militarists about what is called "south Korean situation" and flew to the seventh division of the Japanese "self-defence forces" in Hokkaido and "reviewed the troops." It is generally known to the world that the seventh division of the Japanese "self-defence forces" is the highly mechanized notorious unit of aggression which is conducting there various operation exercises suited to the geographical and climatic conditions of Korea to participate in the aggressive military operation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Such move of the blackguard Laird furnishes ample evidence of the fact that the U.S. imperialists are on the rampage to prepare on a full scale the operation for throwing the aggressive armed forces of Japanese militarism into the Korean front in case they unleash another aggressive war against the Korean people.

It is quite clear that one of the main contents of the problem of "coping with the changing situation" deliberated at the closet parley between the knave Laird and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is to use the aggressive armed forces of Japanese militarism as the "shock-force" in another war of aggression against Korea they are planning to unleash.

The criminal south Korean tour of the scoundrel Laird patently proves that to save themselves from doom, the U.S. imperialists today are desperately trying to unleash another aggressive war by further strengthening the tie-up with the Japanese militarists and instigating the arch-traitor Pak Jung Hi puppet clique according to the notorious aggressive "Nixon doctrine."

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"We are striving to prevent war, but we are never afraid of it. If the imperialists jump at us by force of arms, we shall destroy the aggressors to a man so that they may not return home alive." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," p. 74.)

The U.S. imperialists must not behave indiscreetly.

Should the U.S. imperialists dare to launch another war, the Korean people under the pre-eminent leadership of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and military strategist-genius, will annihilate the rascals and the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in this land forever.

Li Chul

We Warmly Hail Third Anniversary of the Iraqi Revolution

The Iraqi people significantly greet the third anniversary of the July 17 revolution in the thick of a grandiose struggle to resolutely frustrate the repeated, subversive and sabotaging manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, consolidate their national independence and build a new prosperous country.

On this occasion we Korean people extend warm felicitations and solidarity to the Iraqi people standing shoulder to shoulder with us on the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common front.

The July revolution in Iraq was an event of epochal significance in the life of its people, proved a bitter blow at the U.S.-led imperialists and greatly encouraged the peoples in the Near and Middle East in their national-liberation struggle.

Since the revolution, under the leadership of President Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr the Iraqi people have vigorously fought to defend national independence and dignity against aggression by the imperialists, make clear riddance of the aftermaths of colonial rule and build a national economy and national culture.

The revolutionary government of Iraq has taken epochal steps to put restrictions on or get rid of the foothold of the imperialists who are bent on exploitation and plunder, still lingering on in Iraq.

The Iraqi people have now built on their own a number of factories and enterprises to mass-produce various industrial goods, especially daily necessaries and foodstuffs. Moreover, they have further strengthened the economic independence of their country by actively developing the rich deposit of petroleum.

Great success has been scored in agriculture, too. The agricultural production has increased year by year as a result of the economic and technical measures taken —expansion of the acreage under cultivation and construction of irrigation facilities.

Big stride has been made also in the fields of education and culture. Everywhere in the country schools have sprung up and the number of students has shown a steady increase from year to year. The Iraqi government and people have banned the reactionary film show given by the U.S.-led imperialists and unfolded an extensive movement for rejecting the American way of life.

On the other hand, the Iraqi government and people further increase defence capabilities to counter the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Israeli expansionists for aggression and war, actively supporting the Palestinian people in their just liberation struggle and tapping all potentialities for the recovery of the occupied Arab territory.

The Iraqi government and people express support to and solidarity with the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America including the anti-U.S., national-salvation war of resistance of the Indochinese people.

The anti-imperialist independent stand and steps taken by the Iraqi government and people constitute a great contribution to strengthening the world anti-imperialist revolutionary forces and a telling blow to the U.S. imperialists.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, pointed out:

"The imperialists are carrying out sabotage and subversive intrigues to tear the newly-independent states away from the anti-imperialist front one by one.... The U.S. imperialists whip together the right-wing reactionaries and pit them against the progressive forces, and seek to sway certain newly-independent countries to the road of counter-revolution." ("Let Us Promote the World Revolution, Holding High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian Internationalism, the Banner of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," p. 260.)

Regarding the Iraqi revolution as an eyesore, the U.S. imperialists have egged the right-wing reactionaries on to hatch plots for coup on several occasions and engineer all sorts of subversive and sabotaging manoeuvres in an attempt to block the triumphant advance of the Iraqi people. But the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen have been disclosed and foiled every time and they could not escape from the determined punishment by the highly vigilant Iraqi people.

The Korean people resolutely support the firm anti-imperialist stand and measures of the Iraqi government and people and rejoice, as over their own, over the achievements made by the Iraqi people in the struggle for building a prosperous, sovereign independent state.

The Iraqi people highly appreciate the successes registered by the Korean people in the socialist construction and actively support their just cause for driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea and reunifying the country.

The solidarity and relations of friendship and co-operation sealed between the peoples of Korea and Iraq are further strengthening and developing with every passing day through the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The Korean people wish the Iraqi people greater success in the struggle to defend the country's sovereignty and attain national prosperity against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists.

Part of a cement factory in Iraq

U.S. Imperialists—Heinous Enemy of Latin-American Peoples

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The absolute majority of the Latin-American countries have been placed under the complete domination and bondage of U.S. imperialism. Pro-U.S. dictatorships have been established in many Latin-American countries and the economy of these countries has been turned completely into an appendage to the U.S. monopolies. The U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and plunder towards Latin America constitutes the major fetters impeding social progress in this area, and has plunged its peoples in unbearable mishaps and distress." ("Let Us Promote the World Revolution, Holding High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian Internationalism, the Banner of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," p. 257.)

Since the beginning of the 19th century the U.S. imperialists, the most heinous and shameless aggressors and plunderers of modern times, have systematically perpetrated aggression against Latin America through more than 100 sanguinary, piratic aggressive wars, various shackling treaties, over 30 military coups and by all other sinister, vicious means and methods, thus placing the overwhelming majority of countries in this area under their complete domination and converting the continent into a military prison where the medieval darkness reigns.

The history of the century-long aggression of the U.S. imperialists against Latin America is woven throughout with unpardonable, ferocious criminal acts they have committed as the typical imperialist pirates, chieftain of colonialism, greedy blood-suckers fatten on the blood and sweat of the people and as the hangmen cruelly repressing the struggle of the peoples of this continent for freedom and liberation.

U.S. Imperialism Is Fiendish Strangler of National-Liberation Struggle of Latin-American Peoples

The U.S. imperialists widened their territory more than ten times by seizing the soil of neighbouring countries by brigandish methods. They advocated the "Monroe doctrine" as a means of territorial expansion against Latin America far back in 1823 and launched a full-scale aggression and plunder in this area in the later part of the 19th century.

In 1898 when the 30-odd-year-long national liberation struggle of the Cuban people against the Spanish occupationists was drawing to a victorious end, the U.S. imperialists forced a war upon the exhausted Spain and won an easy victory over it, which was followed by their occupation of Cuba. Later on, in November 1903 they, threatening the government of Colombia by force of arms, severed Panama from her and made it proclaim formal "independence" and then monopolized the right to manage the Panama Canal and obtained the "permanent lease" of the Canal Zone.

These are only a few cases showing how craftily and maliciously the U.S. imperialists sought to stretch out their crooked hands of aggression to Latin America.

Having already placed Latin America under their colonial domination by browbeating countries in this area by force of arms on the plea of the notorious "Pan-Americanism," the U.S. imperialists set about committing open armed intervention against these countries and enforcing ultra military fascist terrorist rule over them and fastened Latin America tighter to the noose of subjugation and further intensified burglarious manoeuvres against this area after World War II.

After the war, the U.S. imperialists set up numerous military bases in Panama, Brazil, Nicaragua, Colombia and many other Latin-American countries by imposing bilateral military agreements upon them. The U.S. imperialists also set up their military missions in almost all countries of this continent and even held the prerogative of supreme command of the latter's armies.

As the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship armed struggle developed onto a new stage in Latin America with the triumph of the Cuban revolution as a momentum, the U.S. imperialists found themselves at the end of their tether and directed the spearhead of aggression to stifling the Cuban revolution.

The U.S. imperialists who had failed in their attempt to nip the Cuban revolution in the bud by backing the Batista dictatorial regime perpetrated an armed invasion of Playa Giron of Cuba with the mobilization of their aggressive armed forces and mercenaries in April 1961. But the invaders suffered a serious defeat in only 72 hours in face of the powerful counter-offensive of the Cuban people. Far from drawing due lesson from it, the U.S. imperialists sent out nearly 200 warships, 1,200 planes and 20,000 troops to the Caribbean Sea in October 1962, thus causing what was called the Caribbean crisis. The U.S. imperialists threatened and blackmailed the Cuban people on absurd excuses and attempted to realize with ease their aggressive ambition against Cuba even by making piratic "inspection" of her territory in flagrant violation of the sovereignty and dignity of her people.

By no ruses, however, could the U.S. imperialists ever bring the heroic Cuban people to their knees.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists committed brutal barbarities of every description in order to curb the national liberation struggle of the people in Latin America gaining momentum with every passing day under the impact of the Cuban revolution and maintain their colonial rule over this area.

In January 1964 when the Panamanian people whose national sovereignty had been infringed upon by the U.S. imperialists and who had been plundered unreasonably by them over a long period of time rose in a just patriotic revolt demanding the return of the Panama Canal, the ferocious human-butcher U.S. imperialists proclaimed martial law throughout the Canal Zone and mobilized even tanks and armoured cars and slaughtered indiscriminately innocent Panamanian people and students, drowning the land of Panama in a pool of blood. In a single day more than 200 Panamanian students were miserably shot dead by the U.S. imperialists.

Not only that. In April 1965 when the patriotic-minded army-men and people of Dominica staged a mass armed riot and overthrew the corrupt pro-U.S. reactionary military regime, the U.S. imperialists, under the preposterous excuse of the "protection of the safety of American citizens," landed 43,000 aggressive troops in that country, encircled its capital and ruthlessly killed over 4,000 Dominican people by random rifle-firing and at long last they reinstalled their lackey in power.

In particular, the military coup in Brazil in 1964 reveals with added clarity the foul aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists. When the Goulart government of Brazil took a series of anti-imperialist progressive measures, the U.S. imperialists egged the malignant reactionary army clique and pro-U.S. stooges on to raise an anti-government rebellion and perpetrated brutal terrorism and violence against progressive organizations and personages in a sanguinary way. By so doing, the U.S. imperialists overthrew the Goulart government and cooked up a new extremely reactionary puppet regime. After World War II the U.S. imperialists engineered such military coups one after another in Latin America.

Today, the U.S. imperialists, having placed the overwhelming majority of Latin-American countries under their control and domination, turned this continent into a theatre of terrorism for barbarous suppression of the revolutionary forces and the progressive movement.

Of late the U.S. imperialists have intensified still further the anti-Cuban manoeuvres such as vicious military provocations, activities of espionage, subversion and sabotage, economic and diplomatic blockade in an attempt to foil the building of socialism by the Cuban people and prevent the great influence of the Cuban revolution upon Latin America on the one hand and, on the other, have instigated the ultra-right-wing elements to carry on disruptive and overthrowing activities in Chile and other progressive Latin-American countries and intruded into the territorial waters of a number of countries in this region, thereby threatening them militarily and looting them without letup.

Due to the aggressive acts and counter-revolutionary manoeuvres by the felonious U.S. imperialists, a serious obstacle is thrown in the way of the revolutionary struggle of the peoples in this continent for national independence, liberation and freedom. But the flames of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. national-liberation struggle of the Latin-American peoples are raging ever more furiously. No matter what machinations they may resort to, the U.S. imperialist aggressors cannot stem the surging tide of the anti-U.S. liberation struggle of the peoples sweeping this continent.

U.S. Imperialism Is the Biggest Exploiter and Marauder to Latin-American Peoples

Latin America has abundant mineral and hydraulic resources, rich agricultural produce and huge manpower resources. This continent, however, has long been an object of unlimited exploitation and pillage by the U.S. imperialists. Particularly after World War II the U.S. imperialists have revealed more glaringly their robber-like nature as the exploiter and marauder No. 1 to the peoples of the continent, carrying on their wicked predatory policy towards the countries in this area by cunning neo-colonialist method.

Through their 2,500-odd enterprises scattered in Latin America the U.S. imperialist monopolies have seized hold of almost all foreign trade organs, banking hierarchy, most of key industries, the greater part of iron ore, 90 per cent of copper ore, two-thirds of zinc ore, 98 per cent of cassiterite, 90 per cent of lead, 70 per cent of silver and the bulk of petroleum in this area and held privileged position in agriculture and stock-breeding there, thus depredating precious natural resources and strategic materials systematically.

Even according to their doctored data, the U.S. imperialists raked in a huge profit to the tune of over 11,350,000,000 dollars between 1960 and 1968, of which the amount of their profit in one year of 1968 reached 2,400,000,000 dollars.

Besides, through unequal trade the U.S. imperialists get enormous additional profits.

Through such harsh exploitation and despoliation the U.S. imperialists pocket upwards of 2,000,000,000 dollars from Latin America every year.

In consequence, the national economy of the countries of this continent is being ravaged beyond description, and famine, poverty, unemployment and diseases prevail throughout this area.

According to a few fragments of data made public, in Colombia some 90 per cent of children are affected by various infectious diseases because of undernourishment and in Brazil which lacks dwelling houses for some eight million families, numerous toiling people wander from place to place without shelter and in Rio de Janeiro, 1,200,000 dwellers accounting for a quarter of its population live in slums. In Peru 88 per cent of the peasants possess no more than 2 per cent of the total arable land and they barely keep body and soul together with less than 20 dollars of annual income each.

As mentioned above, owing to aggression, subjugation, plunder and destruction by the U.S. imperialists, the most satanic and shameless robber of modern times, Latin America today has been converted into a continent ridden with non-right, illiteracy and unemployment and into a zone under the sway of chronic poverty, famine and diseases.

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The U.S. imperialists are the most villainous aggressors and plunderers to the Latin-American peoples, the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings and the most wicked enemy of the peoples of this continent.

Having clearly seen through the aggressive and predatory nature of the U.S. imperialists from their long experiences of life, the Latin-American peoples are raising higher the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle everywhere, against the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression, plunder and subjugation towards this continent, under the slogan: "Yankees, go home!"

Latin America which had long been regarded as an "inherited estate" or "tranquil backyard" of the U.S. imperialists has now developed into a continent of struggle for dismembering the U.S. imperialists, an "inflamed continent" and a "fighting continent."

The dawn of a new, brilliant life is breaking over the fighting Latin-American continent in a revolutionary tempest.

Chin Bang Hun

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